هكذا من الأصل

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 39-8 (62-46). Tomorrow fair, Yesterday's temp. 15-8 (64-46). LONDON: Fair. Temp. (68-54). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. (64-50). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Variable. 24-12 (75-54). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. (78-58). Yesterday's temp. 24-15 (75-59).

NATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	41.20
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.L 2
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	30.35
Israel	1.£ 4	Yugoslavia	15 D.

29,035 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 5-6, 1976 Established 1887

ussians y Trade eficit Is idening

SCOW, June 4 (UPI).—The Union reported today that ge trade deficit with the widened again in the first r of the year, led by dou- imports from the United

figures showed a continued *ung of the Soviet Union's* picture, which last year left Kremlin with the biggest *in two decades.*

ign Trade magazine said January-to-March deficit capitalist industrial coun- stood at 1.3 billion rubles billion).

figure is 20 per cent higher for the same period last when imports exceeded ex- to the West by $1.4 billion. s confirms the unfavorable *which we saw last year,"* a n economic specialist said.

Imports From U.S.

ar the largest increase in s involved trade with the l States.

rts from the United States January-to-March period $761.5 million, up from illion last year.

rts to the United States ly shrank in the first r from $38.6 million to million.

s the Russians suffered a illion deficit in trade with nited States for the period, crease of 2 1/2 times over evious year.

ough the Soviet figures no specific breakdown of of imports and exports, U.S. ls said two-thirds of the s from the United States wheat and corn purchased wake of last year's disas- grain harvest.

figures do not reflect new ases this year because trade figures account only tual movement of goods ot sales.

other third of the imports the United States was heavy machinery, the officials said.

The publication by Foreign Trade magazine represented the first time the Russians have given such a detailed periodic account- ing of their trade statistics.

Western economists said "it is awfully hard" to project annual trade figures from the statistics without examination of further sources to see how accurately they reflect overall trade.

An economist said the publica- tion may be a subtle answer to Western financiers who have become concerned at the Krem- lin's mounting debt and unfavor- able trade balance.

Most trade with capitalist coun- tries is covered by credits from Western governments and private firms. As a result, some critics have called for a better look at the Soviet "books."

France, Britain To Curb Output Of Concordes

PARIS, June 4 (AP).—France and Britain have agreed not to continue building Concorde supersonic airplanes beyond the 16 already planned but are studying the possibili- ties of a second-generation aircraft, French Transport Minister Marcel Cavaillet said today.

Answering a question in par- liament, Mr. Cavaillet said the two nations felt that it would be unreasonable to plan any further Concordes now. Of the 16 planned, British Airways has ordered five and Air France four, while Iran and China have options for three each.

Mr. Cavaillet said, however, that the French government is anxious to keep alive the technology developed for the Concorde and is ready for broad cooperation with the United States as well as Eu- ropean nations. But, he added, such cooperation would have to insure that the French air- craft industry retained a lead- ing role and was not relegat- ed to a subcontractor status.

Ethiopians End March, Seek Talks On Eritrea

By Tamene Asmare

ADIGRAT, Ethiopia, June 4 (WP).—Ethiopia has halted its peasant march against Eritrean secessionist movements, apparent- ly pending a last-minute effort to negotiate with rebel leaders for an end to the 14-year-old guer- rilla war.

The peasant volunteers, who *reportedly have still not entered* Eritrea, have also run into trouble with local villagers in some areas *and have been attacked by the* guerrillas.

At least 200 peasants were re- ported *to have been killed in one* such attack, after which hundreds of others were said to have given up the campaign and returned to their homes on foot.

Meanwhile, a three-man delega- tion led by one of the senior members of Ethiopia's ruling Military Council, Maj. Bernhanu Bayeh, left yesterday for Aden to persuade Southern Yemen of- ficials of Ethiopia's intention to seek a peaceful solution to the Eritrean problem.

The same delegation met in Khartoum last weekend with Sudanese President Gaafar Nu- meiri. Maj. Bernhanu said on his return to Addis Ababa that Gen. Numeiri's government supported *the Military Council's* recently announced policy, which calls for a negotiated settlement.

'Invading Enemy'

The peasant mobilization, which began eight weeks ago, followed the military government's exhor- tation to peasants to repel the "invading enemy," namely the secessionist guerrillas.

The guerrillas, who have won the backing of Arab governments in the region, have been resisting the central government since 1952, when Eritrea—a former Italian colony—was incorporated into Ethiopia. Sudan has fre- quently been involved in the con- flict as an intermediary.

Sources close to the military here, 80 miles south of Asmara, the Eritrean capital, said that none of the peasant forces mobi- lized in four northern provinces have crossed into Eritrea.

For two weeks, thousands of volunteers from the two north- eastern regions have waited at strategic villages *just south of* the Eritrean border.

The sources say that the guer- rillas launched a major attack on about 1,000 lightly armed peasants 20 miles north of here a week ago, killing at least 200.

After the attack, near Zale Anbessa, a border town, hundreds of the peasants were said to have returned to their homes. The attack occurred during the night as the peasants slept in an open field.

The peasants, who were await- ing promised weapons, had been living off villagers' cattle, accord- *(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)*



United Press International.

Leftist reinforcements roll into western Beirut during a lull in the fighting in Lebanon.

Syrians Advance To Mt. Lebanon; Left Asks Talks

BEIRUT, June 4 (UPI).—Syrian troops advanced to Mount Leba- non today and the command of the rebel Lebanese Arab Army, a leftist force, asked Damascus to send military representatives to Beirut for peace negotiations.

The command called on Syria, Libya and Algeria to send military delegations for talks aimed at ending "the Syrian military invasion of Lebanon through mutual understanding and cooperation."

The request represented a reversal from the group's previous threats to confront the Syrians who, in five days of slow but steady advances, have managed to secure most of the north and all of eastern Lebanon while meeting virtually no resistance.

Meanwhile, in scattered clashes in the capital and countryside during the night, 52 persons were killed and 90 were wounded, but no major action was reported. Beirut was calm again by morn- ing.

Troop Movement

A column of Syrian troops mov- ed from the Bekaa Valley four miles to Mount Lebanon during *the night and took up* positions near the town of Tarshish, 25 miles east of Beirut, local reports *in the region said.*

It was not clear whether the Syrians had entered the town but leftists who had vowed to defend it apparently pulled back without making any attempts to resist, the reports said.

The latest advance put the Sy- rians only four miles from the towns of Aintoura and Mtein, where fighting was reported to be continuing as leftists and Pal- estinians defended positions that Christian forces were trying to recapture.

It also marked the first time that foreign troops had been in the mountainous Lebanese heart- land since 1946, when the last of the French mandate forces withdrew.

In another development, Pres- ident-elect Elias Sarkis met again with leftist leader Kamal Jumblat to discuss plans for a conference that Mr. Jumblat hopes will result in a Lebanese peace settlement, ending the need for further Syrian interven- tion.

Air Force Backs Syria

RYAK, Lebanon, June 4 (AP). —The commander of Lebanon's main air force base declared sup- port for Syria's military inter- vention today.

Lt. Col. Fahim Haj, who con- trols 12 Hawker Hunter jet fighters at this base in the Bekaa Valley, said he and the 500 men under his command backed the Syrians because "there is no other way to stop the Lebanese from killing themselves."

Syrian soldiers had broken a three-month siege against the Ryak base by leftist Moslems and Palestinian guerrillas. Col. Haj had held his men and planes out of the civil war.

"We have kept out of this for 14 months," he said in an in- terview. "If things get really bad and if it becomes absolutely necessary, we will use the planes."

Syrian troops also secured Lebanon's other major air base, at Kleiaat in the far north. This *brings the air force*—36 planes, including 10 unserviceable Mirages —under their control.

France Denies Report

PARIS, June 4 (Reuters).—The French Foreign Ministry today dismissed as "absolutely untrue" reports from Lebanon suggesting that French troops might be preparing to land at a small port north of Beirut.

The denial was prompted by a Lebanese Phalangist radio an- nouncement that the port of Junieh was closed last night and would remain shut for three days.

According to press reports here, the Beirut daily Al Nahar raised the question today of whether the closure was in preparation for a landing by French troops.

ILO Reverses Rejection of Seat for PLO

U.S. Suffers Defeat At Session on Jobs

GENEVA, June 4 (AP).—Arab and Third World delegates to- night succeeded in reversing a U.S.-initiated decision that barred the Palestine Liberation Or- ganization from attending the world employment conference here.

The decision was reversed after delegates favoring the PLO's ad- mission had warned that the con- ference, which opened earlier to- day, might break up unless the issue was resolved.

In a secret ballot, the govern- ing body of the International Labor Organization, which spon- sors the conference, voted 31-23 to accept an Organization of Afri- can Unity proposal to admit all recognized liberation movements.

With four African member na- tions absent, the same body had narrowly approved last Satur- day a U.S. proposal to reject an individual PLO request for ad- mission. The OAU move, referring to all recognized movements, per- mitted reopening the debate.

Defeat for Israel, U.S.

A PLO representative hailed the outcome as a "defeat for Israel and its ally, the United States and a victory for legality." Irving Brown, the U.S. workers' delegate and European represen- tative of the AFL-CIO, told a newsman he was "disappointed but not surprised."

U.S. delegation sources dis- counted rumors of U.S. with- drawal from the economic con- ference. But other delegates voic- ed concern at the outcome in view of the U.S. notice last fall that it intended to pull out of the ILO altogether by the end of next year if alleged "politici- zation" of the body continued.

The World Employment Con- ference had opened with a call from UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for social and economic reforms in the developing coun- tries and "imaginative policies" by industrialized nations to help meet its far-reaching goals of combating mass poverty and glob- al unemployment.

110 Nations Attend

Delegates from more than 110 nations attended the first session of the two-week conference, which is to discuss strategies "to meet basic human needs" up to the year 2000.

The ILO estimates that a bil- lion jobs will have to be created in developing countries in the next 25 years. About 300 million per- sons at present are unemployed or underemployed in the Third World.

Tunisian Social Affairs Min- ister Mohammed Ennaceur was elected president of the con- ference. He said the meeting should "draw up a social contract among nations that meets the hopes of all men."

Convention May Bar Planes

Dispute Seen if Soviet Carrier Seeks to Transit Bosporus

BRUSSELS, June 4 (Reuters). —A dispute between the Soviet Union and NATO is expected when the newest Soviet aircraft carrier, the 40,000-ton Kiev, tries to sail into the Mediterranean, NATO intelligence sources said today.

The Kiev, now undergoing trials in the Black Sea, is likely to be fitted with a new, unorthodox plane which NATO believes *should bar the ship from passing* through the Bosporus under an international convention against the passage of offensive weapons, the sources reported.

They said the Kiev was ex- pected to try to move into the Mediterranean soon—but probably not until after the Italian elec- tions, for fear of hurting Com- munist chances at the polls.

The sources said that NATO as a whole, and Turkey in par- ticular, had examined the 1936 *Montreux Convention governing* warship passage of the Bosporus and had concluded that the Kiev was not eligible to leave the Black Sea if equipped with the new plane, the Yak-36 fighter.

The plane, known as the "Freehand" in NATO code, is a vertical takeoff and landing, or jump-jet, aircraft like the British Harrier and has already been test flown off another Soviet carrier.

The sources said the Soviet Union has been working hurried- ly to develop the plane since Soviet forces left Egypt and its big Mediterranean fleet was thus deprived of land-based air cover.

The Soviet Union has two 15,000-ton carriers, the Moskva *and the Leningrad, which are* permitted to pass through the Bosporus because they carry only *anti-submarine helicopters and* are thus listed as defensive units.

The Montreux Convention prohibits full aircraft carriers from navigating the straits be- cause of the carriers' offensive *role in war.*

The Soviet Union is building a sister ship to the Kiev, the Minsk, in Black Sea shipyards, and U.S. spy satellites have detected work under way on another big carrier in the Leningrad region.

NATO strategists once believed the Soviet Union eventually would build six carriers. Now they be- lieve more may be planned.

The U.S. Navy plans to main- tain into the 1980s at least 12 car- riers, which are bigger than the Russian ships, more sophisticated and armed with more advanced airplanes than the Freehand.

The Turkish First Army pro- tects the Bosporus and has declared a prohibited military dis- trict at the Black Sea end. The sources here said the area is festooned with artillery, surface- to-surface missiles and seabed mines which can be made "live" with the turn of a switch.

Soviet Warships Move

WASHINGTON, June 4 (Reu- ters).—The Soviet Union has moved five more warships into the Mediterranean in the last three days and now has 70 vessels there, the Defense Department said.

A spokesman said yesterday that 20 of the 70 Soviet ships were surface combat vessels. Eight days ago there were only 10 such ships in the Mediterranean.

Asked if he knew a reason for the increase, the spokesman said, "None, unless it's an exchange [for replacement]."

He said the number of U.S. ves- sels in the Mediterranean con- tinued to be 44, including 28 sur- face combat vessels.

Suicide Hinted In 1975 London Subway Crash

LONDON, June 4 (Reuters). —A subway train crash which killed 43 persons may have been deliberately caused by an engineer intent on suicide, an official report said today.

The report on the crash at London's Moorgate Station in February of last year said there was nothing mechanical- ly wrong with the train when it hurtled into a dead-end tunnel.

"The possibility that the col- lision was the outcome of a deliberate suicidal act cannot be ignored," reported railroad inspector Ian McNaughton. But the inspector admitted there was no positive evidence to back up that view.

The engineer was Bill New- son, 56, who reportedly had shown signs of depression.

Gaullist Tax Revolt Leads To Rumors Chirac Will Quit

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 4 (IHT).—A re- volt has broken out in the Gaul- list-dominated National Assembly against the government's capital- gains tax reform project and has set off rumors that Prime Min- ister Jacques Chirac is on the point of resigning.

As a full week of bitter debate at the Assembly ended, the Ely- see Palace announced that Pres- ident Valéry Giscard d'Estaing would spend the weekend with the Prime Minister at the pres- idential retreat of Bregançon to try to head off a government crisis.

The French left, meanwhile, was finding the open warfare be- tween Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and the Gaullists delectable. Commu- nist Deputy Jean Bardol took the Assembly floor yesterday to mock *the "fragility of the ménage à* trois that makes up the major- ity." Socialist Jean-Pierre Cot called the capital-gains debate a symbol of the "contradictions" of the majority. Socialist Jacques- Antoine Gau said simply that the President could not get a bill through his own parliament.

It was the first time since Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's election two years ago that the constant fric- tion between *Gaullists and Gis-* cardians broke out into the open. The government regards the cap- ital-gains bill as its most *impor-* tant reform to date and its defeat would be a shock.

Distant Position

Most of the speculation concern- ing the Giscard-Chirac meeting concerns the Prime Minister's future. Mr. Chirac, the Gaullist leader, has taken a distant posi- tion on the tax bill, refusing to use the power necessary to as- sure its passage.

Even some Gaullist deputies (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



AP.

Jacques Chirac

ba to Get Soviet A-Reactor r Power Use, Aide Reports

From Wire Dispatches

NCOUVER, British Colum- une 4.—Cuba will receive a ir reactor from the Soviet for the production of elec- power, according to the of Havana's delegation to conference here on ecolog- nd community problems in orld.

i Parah, Minister of Con- ion in the Cuban govern- told newsmen yesterday his nation favors the use of ir power for peaceful pur- and is opposed to sugges- that it be curtailed.

e world has to find new es of energy to substitute asoline," he said, adding that sue is of special importance ba because it does not have source of its own.

Parah, speaking through an reter, did not comment *er on his country's acquisi-* of a nuclear reactor.

spread of nuclear technol- ias been a major subject of ssion at Habitat Forum, the rence that nongovernmental isations are holding as a terpart to the UN Conference uman Settlements. The UN is called Habitat.

Less Dangerous Sources

legates to the unofficial tat Forum have proposed a torium on the spread of *ear reactors and* have rec- tended a phasing-out of ing reactors. A statement d by about 800 participants ests that less dangerous r sources be developed, such lar energy.

nada's Prime Minister Pierre dt Trudeau, host for the paral- nferences, said earlier this t that his country will con- e to sell nuclear reactors in a d "starved for energy" as long recipient countries agree to gent safeguards on the dis- l of nuclear wastes.

n Italian delegate, Turin's or Diego Moroni, said that his stry has two principal energy blems—no oil and not enough er for hydroelectric power. ian delegates said their gov- ment has plans for 10 nuclear erating plants.

he head of the Italian delega- , Piero Vinci, said that too le is being spent on energy earch in Italy.

Arabs, Allies Walk Out

Yesterday, a large group of ab, African and Communist egations walked out of the bilat conference as Israeli erior Minister Josef Burg rted his address. Arab spokes- n said the walkout was staged to protest Israel's occupation of Arab land.

The walkout, obviously organ- ized in advance, dimmed hopes that international differences could be kept out of Habitat, which is being attended by repre- sentatives of 134 countries.

Mr. Burg said afterward: "The same automatic majority that rules in New York [at the UN General Assembly] will also rule and overrule in Vancouver."

"But there is another possibility —that people will remember for which purpose they came to Van- couver," he added.

Cubans, in Angola, Are Ready For New Drive on Guerrillas

By Marvine Howe

HUAMBO, Angola, June 4 (NYT).—Cuban troops made preparations here yesterday for what appeared to be a new of- fensive against guerrillas said to belong to the opposition National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Guerrilla attacks have increas- ed in the last few weeks to the north and to the east of this city, which once served as capital for the Western-supported UNITA movement.

In Luanda yesterday, the Min- istry of Information denied re- ports from Lusaka of a possible meeting between Angolan Presi- dent Agostinho *Neto* and *UNITA* leader Jonas Savimbi as "a his- torical impossibility." Mr. Neto was reported to have called for the talks to discuss a normaliza- tion of relations because UNITA had "intensified" its guerrilla activity against Angola, namely against the Benguela railroad, *which is the lifeline of central* Angola, and the port of Lobito.

Railroad Is Cut

The latest attack was reported yesterday morning, when the rail- road was cut in three places in the area of Cutato, 65 miles northeast of here.

In the last two months, three of the railroad's engines have been destroyed by guerrilla at- tacks. A conductor was killed by gunfire when the last engine was derailed in the area of Mun- hango, about 250 miles east of here.

It was after this attack that the Angolan Army sent 3,000 troops to the Huambo area, ac- cording to sources. The rein- forcements *included* Cubans as well as Angolans, the sources said.

Yesterday, Cuban military could be seen loading armament, mor- tars and trucks on railcars. Cu- ban sources said that about a battalion was ready to move in the next few hours eastward in the direction of Luso, where An- golan forces have already been dispatched.

Although the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola has firmly established its authority here, officials admit there remains wide support, par- ticularly in outlying villages, for UNITA.

Naples Communist Regime Examined as Example for Italy

By Sari Gilbert

NAPLES, June 4 (WP).—Eight months after a Communist-dom- inated minority administration took over this trouble-plagued southern metropolis, a growing number of Italians are becoming convinced that the problems of the leftist city government may provide important clues to the future both for the Communist party and for Italy as a whole.

Indeed, the primary problem for this port city of 1.3 million in- habitants—plagued by poor hous- ing conditions, rampant inflation and widespread unemployment— is that no solid political majority exists capable of providing Nea- politans with the good govern- ment they desperately need.

Communist and non-Commun- ist politicians in both Naples and Rome are convinced that the Christian Democrats' continued unwillingness to work with the Communists despite this country's steady shift to the left could produce equally unstable situa- tions elsewhere. And these doubts were heightened recently when the administration of Naples was restored to power only 10 days after being brought down by a vote of no confidence. The Com- munist-led group regained power "primarily because no other alter- native exists," a city hall spokes- man said.

Deadlock Solved

Maurizio Valenzi, 66, a former Communist senator and resistance fighter, was elected mayor last September after three months of negotiations between Naples' par- ties failed to produce any other workable coalition.

In the local elections held here last June, the Communists—with 38 per cent of the popular vote —emerged with 27 of the 80 seats in the City Council.

The Christian Democrats, with 24 seats, were unable to re-create the center-left alliance that had governed Naples for almost 15 years. But their refusal to consider sharing power with the Communists, or even a regime supported by the Communists, paralyzed the efforts to form a government until the Commu- nists bowed to Socialist pressures and agreed to form a minority leftist administration with the smaller party.

Because it held only 33 seats out of 80, the new Naples ad- ministration was far weaker than the scores of Communist-Socialist administrations in other Italian cities.

According to local observers, the Communists were fearful when they took over a city with 139,000 unemployed, 69,000 slum families, a debt of 1.5 trillion lira (about $1.8 billion) and an infant mortality rate of 16.1 per cent. It has frequently been described as "Italy's Calcutta."

Opponents' Strategy

"And they were right to be afraid," said a ranking local Re- publican leader, "because the Christian Democrats' plan was to wait on the sidelines until the Communists got their fingers burned and then get back into power."

The Christian Democrats' local leader, *Antonio Gava, is widely* believed to bear much of the blame for Naples' disastrous eco- nomic and social conditions.

The Neapolitan Communists, taking his party's record as an example that was not to be fol- lowed, have been careful not to make any major mistakes.

"Basically they've got, and kept, public opinion behind them," said a local journalist who is not a Communist.

"They've made a good impres- sion with their radical new sani- tation plan, with their active measures to punish our many local real-estate speculators, who keep building on what should be *public soil, and by trying to set* a new tone of public morality in a city where corruption has always been the order of the day."

At least some of the current *sympathy for Mayor Valenzi's* administration also appears to stem from a general sense of *frustration that made Neapolitans* inclined to believe in the Com- Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.

Venezuela Unit Opposes Claim of U.S. Oil Firm

CARACAS, June 4 (AP).—A Venezuelan congressional com- mission has found Occidental Oil Co. guilty of "irregular activities" in attempting to win contracts and has recommended that the country not compensate the firm for nationalized assets.

The finding followed a seven- month investigation into charges —made by a former Occidental employee in a Houston court— that the company paid approxi- mately $3 million in bribes to Venezuelan officials.

Occidental is one of more than 30 private, mostly U.S.-owned, oil companies, that operated in Venezuela before the nationaliza- tion on Jan. 1 of the country's oil industry.

The government has agreed to pay other nationalized oil com- panies a total of more than $1 billion in compensation for their holdings. Occidental's compen- sation claim has been estimated at approximately $25 million.

—Memorializing Garcia Lorca Divides Spain 40 Years After Killing—

By Henry Kamm

GRANADA (NYT).—The ghost of Federico Garcia Lorca, the poet executed by Franco's forces shortly after the outbreak of the civil war and since then the symbol of all the voices stilled in Spain, is haunting his native region, Andalusia, now that some Spaniards are finding their voices once more.

Four decades after his death before a firing squad and his burial in a grave never known, Federico, as he is called by admirers, has become the issue in a dispute between the opposition and the representatives of the power that survived Franco's death last November.

The controversy illuminates the tension throughout the intellectual centers of Spain in this period of transition as voices long muted challenge the reign of silence and the men in power seek a response that will blunt the challenge.

The issue was precipitated in January by Prof. José Cazorla, a political sociologist at the University of Granada, in a letter to a local newspaper. He urged that Garcia Lorca's native region pay homage to him in the 40th year after his "assassination"—a word unthinkable in this context while Franco was alive.

Threatening Call

Dr. Cazorla received letters and telephone calls of support or menace, including one call that threatened him with Garcia Lorca's fate. A committee was formed and a call issued for a public homage to the poet Saturday, June 5, which would have been his 78th birthday, in his native village of Fuente Vaqueros, about 15 miles from here.

In a forthright but delicately worded appeal for support, the organizers, who signed their names despite the risk that their committee might be declared illegal, stated:

"It is our intention to break forever a silence enforced until today and to proclaim, with the force of solidarity, a manifesto of reconciliation which will permit us to construct the Spain of everybody and for all Spaniards."

Dr. Cazorla said that 6,500 persons had signed the document, copies of which are circulating widely. On April 25, the committee made public its plan for the day of homage.

What followed is what Dr. Cazorla called "a picaresque situation," a series of events that cover the serious issues in a cloak of rustic comedy.

After 40 years of nearly obscuring the fact that Fuente Vaqueros was the home of Garcia Lorca—totally ignoring it for about the first 30, then gradually allowing memory to revive until last year, on highway signs half devoted to Coca-Cola, the village advertised itself as the "cradle of Garcia Lorca"—the authorities announced on May 16 a first official ceremony.

Plaque Erected

They said that a plaque would be put up at the house of the poet's birth and that the street on which it stands would be renamed for him.

The date chosen for that ceremony was May 27, nine days before the planned unofficial homage. From Madrid, the poet's sister, sister-in-law and nephews issued a strong rejection of the official ceremony.

"We have always opposed and will oppose in the future that official agencies and persons holding offices neither elected nor representative want to 'credit to their account' or 'take part' in acts of homage to our brother and uncle after 40 years of covering up a political murder [among many]," the family declared.

Garcia Lorca, who belonged to no political party, was killed in the Falange's early waves of summary executions of real or suspected opponents of Franco's military uprising. The victims ranged from anarchists and Communists through Socialists to those of generally liberal sentiment, like the poet.

Garcia Lorca, a son of small landholders, drew his inspiration and much of the subject matter of his poems and dramas from Andalusian peasant life. His sympathies were deeply stirred by the plight of the poor and exploited of a feudalistic land-tenure system and by those relegated to the margin of society, like southern Spain's many Gypsies.

He gave substance to his social views, and his idea of the artist's role in society, by forming a theater group, La Barraca, with which he toured Spain in a truck, bringing dramatic classics to people who would never have had the occasion to go to a traditional theater.

The official memorial ceremony in Fuente Vaqueros took place on a day apparently chosen at random. "The wrong people celebrated on the wrong day," said Prof. Juan Rivas Lopez, who teaches English at the University of Granada and is a member of the unofficial organizing committee.

A hastily prepared ceramic plaque now decorates the simple two-story building in the sleepy farming center. It says:

"The municipality of Fuente Vaqueros to the renowned poet Federico Garcia Lorca, glory of Spanish letters, who was born in this house, whose painful loss is felt by the sons of his town."

Mayor Jose Lopez Espigares and Jaime Cerezuela, the town clerk, were asked in an interview why Fuente Vaqueros had waited 40 years to give such recognition to Garcia Lorca and why it had done so nine days before the obvious date.

The mayor, a small farmer like most of the people of Fuente Vaqueros, said it was "a death that occurred that should not have occurred, but there were so many."

The town clerk explained the choice of the date by saying that it was Ascension Day, a holiday. "This is a totally agricultural town, and the people work all the other days."

Even on the holiday few people attended, according to local sources. They said that many carloads of policemen and officials from throughout the region outnumbered the people of the village who attended.

The clerk took from a file a petition, which he said was spontaneous, in which a group of villagers asked the mayor to hold a ceremony in opposition to the unofficial homage.

Limited Appeal

A politically uncommitted shopkeeper, asked whether he had been among the signers, said scoffingly that only "the crowd around Town Hall" had signed.

The poet was praised by an elderly, burly shopowner who admits having been an "official" of the village's Falange grouping here in the days of Garcia Lorca's arrest and his killing three days later, but he denied allegations that he had direct knowledge.

The death certificate said that the poet "died in the month of August of 1936 as the result of injuries produced by acts of war. The body was found on the 20th of the same month on the road from Viznar to Alfacar."

The mountain region of Viznar and Alfacar, a few miles from here in the shadow of the snowy Sierra Nevada, bears no trace of the martyrdom that Garcia Lorca shared with many. All is sunshine, wild flowers, Moorish canals winding through olive groves and goats hopping. The houses where the Falangist executioners and their victims stayed have reverted to private use.

Pine trees planted in the late 1950s cover the mounds, no longer visible, where the dead were buried all over the hillsides and ravines. Near the supposed site of Garcia Lorca's death and burial, a high-rise building accommodates vacationers. Villas have risen on supposed gravesites.

The dead of the early period of Franco's rule in Granada are estimated at upward of 6,000.

Inquiry Demanded

The Garcia Lorca family, echoed by intellectuals throughout Spain, have demanded an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of the poet. The demands were rejected by all official questioned in this region.

The governor, who at first declined to be interviewed and then said that he could make no official comment, declared: "The death of Lorca was painful to everyone. He is a symbol but there are so many others."

"I expect that the authorities of the period must have investigated the circumstances," a president of the provincial deputation said. "Now is not the moment... The Spanish people are trying to forget what happened in the war."

Influence of Galbraith's Ideas On Trudeau Becomes Issue

By Hobart Rowen

OTTAWA, June 4 (WP).—John Kenneth Galbraith, the noted U.S. author and economist, is becoming almost a household word in Canada because many persons here think that his views have affected the policies of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's government.

Mr. Galbraith, now retired as professor of economics at Harvard University, has said in his best-selling books on economics that the big corporations and unions are so powerful that they escape the discipline of the "market" economy. Therefore, the modern state must intervene with permanent wage and price controls, for example, to protect the welfare of all citizens.

The Galbraithian impact here is somewhat ironic. The Canadian-born economist, 67, whose sharp wit and literary skill have made him wealthy, has been on the fringe rather than at the center of economic policy-making in the United States.

President John Kennedy, with whom Mr. Galbraith had a close relationship, made the Harvard professor his ambassador to India rather than a principal economic adviser.

Two Events

To a large degree, Mr. Galbraith's impact on Canadian policy-making is seen in two events.

First, the need for a system of wage and price controls adopted last October was explained by Mr. Trudeau largely in Galbraithian terms: greedy actions by big business and labor had brought the free-market system to a point where it was not functioning. The relatively long three-year period for the controls was in tune with Mr. Galbraith's theory.

Second, when asked in a year-end television interview about Mr. Galbraith's influence, Mr. Trudeau responded: "I'm not as wise and as experienced as Galbraith, but there's no doubt that his thinking has permeated my thought and that of a lot of other people."

Mr. Trudeau went on to say, "There's no longer a belief in the absolute liberal state. It's an interventionist state which intervenes to make sure that the strong and the powerful don't abuse their strength and their power..."

Mr. Trudeau told his nationwide television audience that the need to impose controls was evidence that the free market system was "out of joint," that there was little chance Canada could go back to that system; that "there's going to be not less authority in our lives but perhaps more," and if business and labor did not become "more subservient to the public interest," then "we'll have to keep the controls on in one way or another."

Finance Minister Donald Macdonald brushed this off by saying Mr. Trudeau "has a kind of elliptical style." Some others agree that Mr. Trudeau did not intend to unveil a master plan for a controlled society, but was speaking out of a sense of frustration with economic developments and a long-held perception that such decision-making institutions as labor unions need reshaping.

"The Prime Minister is trying to create a climate under which markets can work," an official said. At the same time, he conceded that Mr. Trudeau believes that the market system has to be guided into redistribution of income to the poor, that natural forces of the market otherwise would enhance the power of the wealthy.

Mr. Trudeau has read Mr. Galbraith's books, including "Economics and the Public Purpose," which argues for the acceptance of Socialism as the only alternative to the "retarded development of the market system."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Galbraith said that the Canadian government's decision to adopt controls "was dictated by events and not by persuasion from me, although I'd like to think that." He added that "the same pressures" are now being felt in the United States.

He said that Canadians simply had reached "the point where the level of unemployment necessary to contain inflation was recognized as politically intolerable."

Mr. Galbraith noted that his last meeting with Mr. Trudeau, whom he has known for many years, was at a dinner in Montreal "a couple of years ago."

A government official observed that "Trudeau is an intellectual—he likes people with ideas... Sure, he's interested in Galbraith, but there's no secret plot to impose permanent controls."

André Raynaud, chairman of the independent Economic Council, noted that Mr. Trudeau in the past had raised controversial issues for discussion, "but he is quite willing to settle for what is acceptable. I don't believe that he is going to force Galbraith's opinions on the public."

A banker said: "In my opinion, Trudeau is a Socialist who never changed his views, but he changes his tune in a search for power."

Simon Reisman, a former deputy finance minister who left the government last year over a policy disagreement, charged on April 1 that Mr. Galbraith has had an undue influence on government policy.

In a paper titled "Galbraith: Messiah or False Prophet?" Mr. Reisman argued that the government misdiagnosed the underlying causes of inflation when it imposed wage-price controls last year. "It followed Galbraith's wrong-headed analysis attributing the inflation to the unrestrained behavior of big business and big labor, and to the greed of the Canadian people," Mr. Reisman wrote. The government "said very little about its own failings."

The message that many Canadians received from the Prime Minister's year-end interview was that, if business and labor failed to shape up, not only might the wage-price controls be perpetuated, but also there would be more extensive government intervention in other directions.

This message frightened businessmen, who had been prepared to accept temporary controls as a way of putting the squeeze on excessive wage demands. And it panicked the labor unions, who feared that collective bargaining would be gone forever.

The Prime Minister's reaction to the criticism concerning the year-end interview was issued in a speech in January to the Canadian Clubs of Ottawa. He said the accusation that he wanted "to kill free enterprise... is a phony issue."

He cited the "mixed" nature of the Canadian system during 100 years, which he said had served the nation well in the past, but not at present. "The economy is out of joint," he repeated, "and will get worse if we don't do something about it."

The Ottawa speech did not quiet the uncertainty about what Mr. Trudeau really had in mind. A recent Gallup poll showed Mr. Trudeau's popularity at the lowest point since he took office.



United Press International.

SPILT MILK—Canadian riot police hold back a crowd of about 5,000 angry Quebec farmers who splattered milk and butter over Ottawa's Parliament Hill to demand an end to a new government milk policy which reduces production quotas. The protest produced only promises that the problems would be discussed soon.

Chirac's Future in Doubt as Gaullists Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

have begun to feel the danger of the anti-Giscard revolt. Gaullist Jacques Marette told a noisy Assembly that "the collective suicide of the majority would be too absurd. We are beginning to sniff around here some kitchen odors that smell dangerously like the Fourth Republic."

The bill itself already has been considerably weakened. Originally a plan to begin the modernization of the tax structure by shifting some of the burden off value-added and income taxes onto capital gains, the bill was substantially cut back in National Assembly commissions. There are now so many exemptions and reductions that Pierre Uri, its economist author, has called it "awkward, deplorable and unfair."

Compared with this watered-down version, the left's tax reform plans appear progressive and coherent. The Socialists have been defending not just a capital-gains tax but a property tax based on declared value and an overall wealth tax based on net worth.

Displeasure of Electorate

Even so, many of the 173 Gaullists in the National Assembly see the government bill as a "leftist" measure. As Gaullist Deputy Hector Roiland put it yesterday, he "would rather risk the displeasure of the chief of state than of my electorate."

The bill's principal government defender has been Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade, who has seen both himself and his ministry vilified over the bill. "It is a disgusting Socialist measure," Gaullist Michel Boscher told the Assembly yesterday. "In our society, profit is the reward for risk."

In the sharpest exchange yet, Gaullist Pierre Mauger said to Mr. Fourcade, "Fight speculation, yes, but not wealth, which is honorable. Your text will legalize fiscal inquisition by your overbearing and haughty inspectors who are unjust toward the weak and fawning toward the powerful."

Jumping to his feet, Mr. Fourcade called Mr. Mauger's remarks "unworthy of a representative of the nation."

Besieged on all sides, the government has found few spokesmen in the Assembly for the reform. The majority's principal parliamentary spokesman for the bill was Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, who is so hated by the Gaullists that, when he got up to speak, many of them walked out. Those who stayed heard him call the reform "the most important political act that can be accomplished to open a hole through the wall that divides France in two."

Right Half Bigger

To most observers, Mr. Servan-Schreiber put his finger on the real reason for the opposition to the bill: The left opposes it because, if such reforms work, then who needs the left? The right opposes it because the right believes that, though France may be divided in two, the right half is a little bigger.

Bernard Marie summed up the Gaullist mood following yesterday's debate: "Starting from a luminous idea by the President of the Republic, we have finished with a text that has practically everybody against it."

The debate resumes Tuesday.

Ethiopia Seeks Talks, Halts Peasant March Into Eritrea

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to reports here, and it is believed here that the villagers told the guerrillas where the peasant force was.

It has been difficult to estimate the number of peasant volunteers who have been moving up here in the last three weeks. But officials in Axum, 70 miles west of here, where the largest group in this area has been stationed, say that 4,000 to 6,000 armed volunteers are there now.

In Adowa, 15 miles north of Axum, a reporter saw about 1,500 armed peasants and was told that they had come to town for supplies.

Near Inticho—a town on the Adigrat-to-Adowa road, where a major Italian-built bridge was blown up by guerrillas three weeks ago—about 300 armed peasants protecting the town from guerrilla attack were seen.

Several hundred other volunteers were said to have made their way from Inticho to the Eritrean border, while other reports indicated that some volunteers had returned to their homes after the first guerrilla attack near the destroyed bridge.

American Released

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI).—The State Department announced yesterday that the last American being held by the Eritrean Liberation Front in Ethiopia has been released.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said that Ronald Michalke, who was kidnapped on Dec. 21 of last year, had been freed and is now in the Sudan.

He said that there was no consideration of any kind, either financial or otherwise, by the U.S. government for the release.

Assad Said Set to Reshuffle His Government in Damascus

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, June 4 (WP).—A new Syrian Cabinet will be formed shortly, according to a statement in Damascus by Information Minister Ahmed Iskander.

President Hafez al-Assad's long-expected reshuffling of some of his top ministers is pending in a period during which Syria has come under increased international and domestic pressures.

The pressures result largely from Syria's military and political intervention in Lebanon's civil war, an intrusion that was expanded this week by Syrian tank columns moving deeper into central and northern Lebanon.

As Safir, one of Beirut's leading newspapers, reported that in secret meetings during recent weeks Syria's ruling Ba'athist party has been divided.

One faction reportedly has been pressing for the Socialist nation to move to the left, closer toward the Soviet Union, Iraq, Libya and Algeria. Others in the Ba'athist leadership are believed to be pressing for Syria to move more to the right, toward the United States, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Full Authority

According to As Safir, the Ba'athist leaders concluded their recent meetings by giving President Assad full authority "to reach the proper decision."

Egypt's broadside attack on Syria today for intervening in Lebanon indicates that the two Arab countries are anything but close to the reconciliation which Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have sought to promote.

[Condemning Syria's military intervention in Lebanon, the government in Cairo called for an urgent meeting of Arab foreign ministers to put an end to it.

[Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said Egypt supports the Palestine Liberation Organization's demand for pan-Arab action to end the Lebanese civil war between Moslems and Christians.

[The Egyptian position, enunciated in a letter from Mr. Fahmy to Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League, condemned the Syrian action as "a cancerous symptom eating away at Lebanon" and charged that it "was in concordance with Israeli goals and plans." He accused Syria of preparing "bloody butcheries that are in reality a war of genocide."]

Syria's domestic tensions are caused partly by economic pressures. In the last year, inflation has been acute, with many items reportedly now selling for 30 to 40 per cent more than they did 12 months ago.

Lately, according to Syrian sources, there have been shortages of bread and gasoline. The gasoline shortage is attributed to Iraq's cutoff early in April of oil to Syria, and to Syria's increased military requirements for oil.

There also reportedly is restlessness in Syria because there is no end in sight for its role in Lebanon. Many Syrians are not enthusiastic about having their forces defend this country's largely Christian rightist forces against leftist and Palestinian forces that are predominantly Moslem, as are the Syrians.

There also are reports that in recent weeks hundreds of Palestinians have been interned in Syria.

The PLO here in Lebanon sees the Syrian military intervention as a direct threat to its existence.

The suspicions continue despite assurances such as that given by the Syrian Information Minister, Mr. Iskander, that the incursion is designed "to stop the fighting, foil the conspiracy of partition, protect the Palestinian commando movement and save it from getting involved" in Lebanon.

President Assad is regarded in the diplomatic community in Damascus as a very able and determined leader who has wide popularity among the Syrian people. He is generally believed to retain a strong grip on the power structure.

Protest in Athens

ATHENS, June 4 (AP).—About 60 Arab students—most of them Palestinians—marched to the Syrian Embassy today to protest the Syrian troops' intervention in Lebanon.

A delegation entered the embassy and handed Ambassador Adnan Mourad a protest. The students left the area without any disorderly incidents.

Rome Office Seized

ROME, June 4 (Reuter).—About 50 Arab students occupied the Syrian Embassy here today and demanded the Syrian forces' immediate withdrawal from Lebanon.

The group invaded the four-story building in what it described as "a peaceful action." Two policemen outside the building reported no incidents.

Publisher Jailed, No. 2 Communist Is Arrested in Spain

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, June 4.—A magistrate today ordered the jailing of a former newspaper publisher and police arrested the man generally believed to be the No. 2 leader of the outlawed Communist party.

Rafael Calvo Serer, a philosophy professor and former publisher of the paper Madrid, is held in Madrid's Carabanchel Prison pending a decision whether he will be tried on a charge of slandering the regime of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The 60-year-old liberal and member of the Catholic lay organization Opus Dei returned to Spain yesterday after nearly five years in exile. He had left his country after the government closed down his outspoken daily newspaper, in the fall of 1971.

Shortly after he left Spain, he was charged with slandering the state in newspaper articles and books published abroad.

The Interior Ministry also confirmed lawyers' reports that Communist Santiago Alvarez was arrested last night. He was said to be at the disposal of the Public Order Court, which has been investigating his activities since he returned to Spain a few months ago.

Mr. Alvarez, 65, is believed to be the top representative in Spain of Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo, who lives in exile in France.

Lisbon Premier May Pull Out of Presidential Race

LISBON, June 4 (AP).—Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, the outspoken Premier, was described today as being close to a decision to withdraw as a candidate for the presidency, a move that would almost guarantee the election of his main rival, the army chief of staff, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

Sources said Adm. Azevedo was expected to announce his withdrawal within the next few days. A member of his personal staff said, however: "I can guarantee you that the Premier has not yet made a firm decision."

A statement today by Adm. Azevedo saying he might "reconsider" his position was followed by dozens of phone calls from workers groups to his official residence asking him to stay in the race, his staff said.

Adm. Azevedo made the statement on the basis of his assessment that he did not have much of a chance for election. Gen. Eanes has the endorsement of the three largest political parties, while Adm. Azevedo has none.

Italians Examine the Record Of Communist Rule in Naples

(Continued from Page 1)

munists' promises of "a new way of governing."

"Much of the hatred for the Christian Democrats that prevails in this city was easily transformed into sympathy for the leftist administration," a non-Communist observer explains.

But according to the local Communist party leader, Andrea Geramicca, his group was also able to draw on a wellspring of goodwill that it had created because of its constructive role in city affairs "even when we were still in the opposition."

Cholera Epidemic

Mayor Valenzi said: "People don't forget that when the cholera epidemic that took 25 lives broke out in the summer of 1973 and many city councilmen refused to return to the city, we were here to help organize neighborhood vaccination clinics."

But the generally positive image that Neapolitans appear to have toward their current administration is by no means unanimous.

According to Mario Frote, the top-ranking Christian Democrat in the City Council, "Having the Communists in power here has meant neither good government nor efficiency."

Although few Neapolitans seem to share so pessimistic a viewpoint, even usually pro-Communist groups like the unions feel that not enough has been done.

"We can't say we are satisfied," union leader Silvano Ridi said. "We can see that, unlike previous governments, they really want to do something to solve the city's problems, but frankly they are taking too long."

Another highly respected local politician concedes that in both urban planning and the highly crucial transport sector "the administration is way behind, partly because of a lack of preparation, partly because they suffer from a minority complex and partly because they lack the political force to make clear decisions."

Mayor Valenzi points out that his administration has created 2,000 jobs, modernized the city's record office and received a record 10-billion-lira (about $11.2-million) loan from the powerful Banco di Napoli.

He says that many of the city's problems derive from the central government's failure to live up to a year-old promise of 10,500 jobs and from its tight control on the municipal purse strings. But he admits that Naples' problems "are so serious that 33 votes out of 80 are just not enough."

Terrorists Kill 6 Mexico Police

MEXICO CITY, June 4 (AP).—Six Mexican policemen lined up for morning rollcall were killed and seven wounded today by bursts of submachine-gun fire from two passing cars in the Mexico City suburb of Ciudad Azteca, police said.

A police spokesman said that the occupants of the cars threw out leaflets bearing the name of the Sept. 23d Communist League, a leftist terrorist organization which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping last week of the daughter of the Belgian ambassador to Mexico. She was released Saturday after the payment of a ransom amounting to $406,000.

Fanfani Car Crashes But He Escapes Injury

L'AQUILA, Italy, June 4, (Reuters).—Former Premier Amintore Fanfani escaped injury last night when his chauffeur-driven car skidded off a road and into a ditch, police said today.

Mr. Fanfani, 68, was on his way to a Christian Democratic party rally in this city, 60 miles northeast of Rome. Passersby helped him out of the badly damaged car.

Parliament Unit In Italy Acts on Deputy's Status

ROME, June 4 (UPI).—A Chamber of Deputies committee today recommended that the house lift the parliamentary immunity of a neo-Fascist member under investigation in the death of a young Communist at a rightist rally last Friday.

A vote was scheduled for Tuesday and Parliament is expected to lift the immunity of Italian Social Movement (MSI) Deputy Sandro Saccucci.

MSI deputies joined other committee members in a unanimous vote to recommend that the Chamber authorize prosecution of Mr. Saccucci.

In a separate action, MSI parliamentary leader Ernesto di Marzio announced Mr. Saccucci's expulsion from the party's parliamentary group.

Mr. Saccucci has not been seen since early Tuesday, when frontier police prevented him from crossing into Switzerland by car.

Extreme leftists and rightists brawled amid gunfire in Rome's Piazza Venezia tonight after rain washed out a scheduled neo-Fascist election rally, police said.

Five members of the MSI were hospitalized, three with bullet wounds and two with serious head injuries caused by blunt instruments, police said.

5 Jesuit Monks Get Jail Terms in Seoul

SEOUL, June 4 (AP).—Five Jesuit monks and two former students of Sogang Jesuit University were sentenced to prison today for criticism of President Chung Hee Park's authoritarian rule.

A monk was sentenced to a five year term, three monks received two-year terms and the other got one year for printing a poem, "A Study of the Cross," and disseminating it among Catholic students. The poem was a satire on the government.

Kosygin Is Home After Syria Trip

MOSCOW, June 4 (Reuter).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin returned today after a four-day Damascus visit during which he had talks with President Hafez al-Assad and other Syrian leaders.

The Soviet leader visited Iraq before traveling to Syria, where a joint communique issued at the end of his visit today pledged Syrian and Soviet efforts to restore peace in Lebanon.

The communique also spoke of bilateral cooperation in developing Syria's defense capabilities. Observers here took this as an indication that the Soviet Union would provide Syria with more military equipment.

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EGNATIA - APPIA - POSEIDONIA

هكذا من الأصل

Enter Race If Georgian Falters

...mphrey Links Candidacy Carter Showing Tuesday

By R.W. Apple Jr.

...RRY HILL, N.J., June 4 —Sen. Hubert Humphrey ...esterday that, if Jimmy ...stumbles badly in next ...y's three presidential pri... he will probably begin ...pursuit of the Democratic ...tion. But if Mr. Carter ...ell, "that's it," Sen. Hum... conceded.

...Minnesota senator said in ...erview following a speech ...abor group here that he would end his posture of non-candidacy only if he were convinced Mr. Carter had fewer than 1,200 to 1,300 delegates "really solidly nailed down." A total of 1,505 delegates is needed for nomination.

According to The New York Times tabulation, the former Georgia governor already has about 900 delegates publicly committed to him and he is believed to have about 75 more as a result of private pledges and delegate-selection processes that are partially complete. Thus he would have to be held to fewer than 200 in Tuesday's final primaries—in California, Ohio and New Jersey—if he is not to approach Sen. Humphrey's lower figure.

"He's very close," the senator said of Mr. Carter. "But I have the sense that he's lost a lot of his zip.

"If Carter does well Tuesday, fine, that's it," Sen. Humphrey said.

"But if not, I'll try to get the answers to some questions: What is the true state of the uncommitteds? Are they really open or have they made promises? How solid is Carter's support? What's the feeling toward me among the political leaders—the governors and the state chairmen?"

Depending on the answers to those questions, the former vice-president said, he will decide within a week or so whether to begin trying to rally supporters from among the uncommitteds and the backers of candidates who have dropped out of the race.

Reagan in Controversy

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4 (WP).—Republican challenger Ronald Reagan, trying to campaign on domestic issues in northern California, yesterday unexpectedly found himself in a controversy over a statement on Rhodesia.

Mr. Reagan accused some newspapers of "simply headline hunting" and making it seem that he favored the sending of U.S. troops to Rhodesia. A four-column headline over the lead story in yesterday morning's San Francisco Chronicle read: "Reagan Would Send GIs to Avert Rhodesian War."

The former California governor maintained that it was a distortion of his basic position with respect to Rhodesia, which is that the United States and Britain should join to mediate the differences between the ruling white government of Prime Minister Ian Smith and black forces demanding majority rule.

Confusion Created

But Mr. Reagan and his key staff aides conceded that it was the candidate himself who originally created the confusion.

In a question-and-answer session after a speech at the Sacramento Press Club on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan was asked how the United States would guarantee that there was no bloodshed and a peaceful transition in Rhodesia. As part of his answer, he said: "Whether it would be enough to have simply a show of strength, a promise that we would supply troops, or whether you'd have to go in with occupation forces or not, I don't know."

Stassen Tries Again

PHILADELPHIA, June 4 (UPI).—Harold Stassen said yesterday that he would seek the presidency again. Mr. Stassen, 69, has sought the presidency five other times. In 1948, he lost the Republican nomination to Thomas Dewey. He also ran for nomination and lost in 1952, 1956, 1964 and 1968.

...Americans ...l Hanoi ...lds POWs

...S, June 4 (UPI).—Three ...ns visited the North Viet... Embassy here today and ...y were given the strong ...ion that Hanoi still holds ...S. prisoners of war.

North Vietnamese re... ...d during the visit that ...uld reveal no details about ...ns missing in Indochina ...ashington resumes discus... ...n helping repair war ...s.

...Vietnam cease-fire agree... ...n January, 1973, provided ...r tracing missing Ameri... ...d for U.S. help in rebuild... ...-torn Vietnam. But the ...e collapsed within a few ... and so did the agree...

...n Amsdill, commander of ...ns of Foreign Wars post ...ser, Mich., headed the ...an delegation that spent ... and 40 minutes with Do... first secretary of the ...Vietnamese Embassy.

...didn't say anything about ...risoners but they did talk ...eturning MIAs [missing ...on] and POWs," Mr. ... said afterward.

...ow definitely on talking ... there are some American ...s still alive in Indochina ...efinitely believe they have ...rmation on the missing," ...sdill said.

...three had, but did not ... petitions bearing 80,000 ...es requesting information ...pt. Robert Tucci of Fraser, ...Phantom jet was shot ...ov. 11, 1969, during a ...id on the Ho Chi Minh ... Laos.

...msdill said that the North ...ese "told me that once ...ernment makes a gesture ...rming discussions on aid] ...xt gesture will be Capt. ...Tucci. And once negotia... ...re completed, they will ...ll our MIAs and POWs."

North Vietnamese state... ...id the United States "still ... get out of its obligation ...ribute to the healing of ...nds of war and the re... ...tion of Vietnam."

...d that the problem of the ... could only be solved if ...S. government "showed ... a serious attitude and

...illed in Crash ...harter Plane ...Guam Takeoff

...IA, Guam, June 4 (UPI). ...r Manila plane chartered ...S. construction company ... and exploded today on ... from Guam airport, kill... ...ersons.

...rt authorities said there ... survivors among the 45 ... on the Lockheed Electra ... An unidentified local ...o was killed on the ground ...e plane hit his vehicle.

...als said all of the pas... on the chartered aircraft ...Filipino contract workers. ...ere under contract with ... Federal Aviation Author... ...l the rest worked for a ... company.

Trace of Soviet Plane

...NDA, Angola, June 4 —Airport officials said to... ...searchers have not been ...find any trace of a Soviet ...that disappeared off Per... ...Po Island three days ago ... persons aboard.

...said radio communications ...he Aeroflot Tupolev-154 ...st four minutes before the ...was due to land at Malabo ... Tuesday. Searchers on ... and off the coast of West ...have not found any wreck...

...said the plane was carry... passengers and a 10-man ... The passengers included ...golans, 3 Russians and a ...rian.

...plane was to have landed ...abo for refueling on its ... to Odessa.



United Press International.

WAGON WHEELS—In yet another Bicentennial event, a 40-vehicle wagon train pulls out of Wakeman, Ohio, en route to Valley Forge, Pa., where a ceremonial welcome is planned for July 4.

Fear of 'Intrusions' Prompts Alert at U.S. Nuclear Plants

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—Information that "intrusions might be attempted" prompted the current alert at the nation's nuclear power plants, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said today.

The commission also acknowledged for the first time that the alert would remain in effect until Tuesday's referendum in California on nuclear power.

The commission, responding to requests for more information on its reasons for calling the alert, released the message it sent Thursday to the country's 58 nuclear plants. The message said:

"We have obtained information, not fully verified, from the intelligence community that two groups have planned to take over or occupy one or more nuclear plants on Memorial Day [May 30] weekend or to take other actions in early June," the message said.

'Security Implications'

"Incidents have occurred at two other utility facilities during the past week that may have security implications. So far, the incidents have been scattered with no consequences."

The commission also released a statement elaborating on the message. It said the information about possible intrusions came from utilities and from other federal agencies.

Threats to nuclear power plants are not unusual, it added.

"What was unusual in this period was the number of threats and the fact that several plants widely separated geographically appeared to be potential targets," the commission said.

"Information received in May included threatened activities in Illinois (over the Memorial Day weekend), Washington and California (with the California activity to take place before the June 8 referendum vote on a nuclear proposition).

"Also during May, there were reports of persons, under suspicious circumstances, in the vicinity of two power plants in Connecticut (one nuclear, one fossil-fueled)," the commission statement said.

Credentials Stolen

"In two separate instances in recent weeks, the credentials of NRC inspectors have been stolen along with other personal belongings," it said.

The commission said it did not appear that the credentials were the targets of the thieves. But it added that their unauthorized possession created concern that they might be used to attempt entry to a nuclear facility.

The commission said the alert represented the third dispatch of information on threats to nuclear plants since January of last year. However, it did not say whether an alert had been called in the previous instances.

Airport Bombing

These two instances occurred after a rash of threats followed the December bombing at New York's LaGuardia Airport and after the theft of credentials last month.

CIA Cites Plans To Destroy Files On U.S. Citizens

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—The CIA has informed Senate leaders it intends to begin destroying files on domestic spying, mail opening and other improper activities.

However, it remained unclear whether the agency would be able to proceed with the destruction of most of its files on U.S. citizens because of a number of pending court cases.

A letter from CIA director George Bush to Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said, "The agency will destroy records which were collected and maintained by the agency which were subject to investigation by the Rockefeller commission and the Senate Intelligence Committee."

The letter, a copy of which was released yesterday by Sen. Scott, did not specify which files would be destroyed but an agency spokesman said he assumed that the 7,200 files gathered on the domestic political activities of U.S. citizens as part of "Operation Chaos" would be among those destroyed.

Anti-Smog Engine Funded by House

WASHINGTON, June 4 (IHT).—The House of Representatives yesterday authorized $150 million for the development of a smog-free, fuel-saving alternative to the internal-combustion car engine.

A major thrust of the bill, sponsored by Rep. George Brown jr., D-Calif., and approved 295 to 86, is to give a new assignment to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration during a de-emphasis of the space program.

A related bill, sponsored by Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., will come to the Senate floor soon. In addition to the development of a new engine, Sen. Tunney's bill calls for government production of a prototype "car of the future," embodying safety and durability features as well as anti-smog and energy-efficiency characteristics.

Kissinger to Meet Vorster June 23

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—The State Department announced today that the meeting between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster will take place in West Germany June 23 and 24.

The exact site was not disclosed either here or in South Africa, where the meeting was also announced today.

State Department officials said that the meeting will be exploratory with no exact agenda. However, they said the focus would be on the growing civil war in Rhodesia, South Africa's own policy of white supremacy and the question of South Africa's rule of South-West Africa.

The meeting will be the first between high-ranking U.S. and South African officials since 1945. Mr. Kissinger visited South Africa briefly as a private citizen about 15 years ago.

Following Murder of 2 Uruguayans

Argentine Killing of Bolivian Heightens Fears for Refugees

BUENOS AIRES, June 4 (Reuter).—A spate of political murders and kidnappings here, including the recent killing of former Bolivian President Juan Jose Torres, has raised fears for the safety of thousands of Latin American political refugees in Argentina.

International concern for the refugees, estimated at 10,000 to 20,000, was strong after two exiled Uruguayan politicians were kidnapped and murdered here last month. The protests had barely died down when Gen. Torres, who had been living in Buenos Aires since he was ousted from power in August, 1971, was found murdered, shot three times through the head.

His body will be flown home tomorrow in a Bolivian Air Force plane, his family said today.

Gen. Torres, a leftist, was believed to have been killed by a rightist "death squad," as were the two exiled Uruguayan politicians.

2 Missing Leftists

There has been no word about the fate of a well-known Argentine leftist writer, Haroldo Conti, kidnapped May 5, or of Miguel Liberoff, a prominent member of the Uruguayan Labor movement abducted in Buenos Aires May 20.

The killings of the Uruguayans and Gen. Torres have added a new dimension to what hitherto was believed to be a security problem involving Argentines only.

Philip Potter, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, head of the UN High Commission for Refugees, have cabled Argentine President Jorge Videla, urging him to safeguard the lives of the refugees.

When Gen. Videla took over in a bloodless military coup March 24, he pledged drastic measures against all forms of subversion until peace was restored. He reiterated this pledge in a speech to the nation after two months in office.

270 Persons Killed

In the intervening period, at least 270 persons have been killed for political reasons, by clandestine leftist or rightist groups.

The real death toll since the overthrow of President Isabel Peron is probably much higher but there is no way of knowing because the new government has banned nonofficial reports on "subversive incidents."

The incidents officially announced invariably concern mainly leftist guerrilla clashes against security forces.

In 1973, it was estimated that there were more than 25,000 political refugees in Argentina. Many were Chileans who fled after the military overthrew President Salvador Allende.

The figure has dropped since then because the UN refugee agency has been able to relocate about 4,000 of the refugees in other countries.

Crime Witness Reported

BUENOS AIRES, June 4 (UPI).—Police maintained silence on the investigation of the murder of Gen. Torres but press reports said there had been a witness to the crime.

A farmer was reported to have seen four men drag a fifth out of a car to a ditch by the side of the road and shoot him, according to newspaper stories. The farmer, not identified, immediately went to look at the victim after the men drove away and, finding him dead, called the police.

Report Asserts Mrs. Peron Nearly Bankrupted Nation

BUENOS AIRES, June 4 (AP).—A special prosecutor has accused deposed President Isabel Peron of allowing fiscal mismanagement during her regime that had "no precedent in the annals of the handling of public finance."

Federal investigator Sadi Conrado Massue, who prepared a 41-page report for President Jorge Videla, declared that Mrs. Peron led Argentina toward "moral and material bankruptcy."

Buenos Aires newspapers quoted extensively from the report today.

Although Mr. Conrado Massue cannot pass judgment himself, a federal court has already put the 45-year-old former president on trial for alleged misuse of public funds. The trial is being conducted in camera at the southern mountain resort where she is imprisoned.

A splinter group of Peronist guerrillas recently staged a small—and unsuccessful—raid to free her from her prison, well-informed diplomatic sources said. Some of the raiders reportedly were killed. No official source would confirm the reports, however.

The prosecutor's report said Mrs. Peron admitted never having read the regulations regarding public finances, relying on her advisers and aides to tell her what should be done. She succeeded her husband, Juan Peron, as president when he died in 1974.

"State funds were mismanaged, without fear or decorum, with the subsequent impoverishment of the nation and the anguish of its people," the report said. "Our findings are of such gravity that they have no precedent in the annals of the handling of public finance.

"In summary, it seems as though [the administration] deliberately omitted nothing so that the country would reach the abysmal limits of a chaotic state, inclined to final moral and material bankruptcy . . ."

The publicly quoted parts of the document gave detailed accounts of how the president allegedly allowed her aides to handle funds as they saw fit.

Sewage Is Converted to Lake In U.S. by Biological Process

By Boyce Rensberger

EAST LANSING, Mich., June 4 (NYT).—Scientists here have found a way to take partially treated sewage before it can pollute natural waterways and, through biological processes alone, turn it into a man-made lake jumping with bass and clean enough for boating and swimming.

Before the waste water reaches the lake, it passes through three other lakes that constitute aquatic farms yielding abundant harvests of algae, water weeds and plankton crustaceans. These are being turned into high-protein animal feed or composted and put on cropland.

The experimental lakes are able to produce vast quantities of plant and animal life because the waste water from sewage-treatment plants typically contains large concentrations of nitrates and phosphates, which are plant food.

In natural lakes, these chemicals can accelerate the biological processes to a point where the lake 'ages too rapidly, becoming eutrophic and less satisfactory for fisheries or recreation. Lake Erie is an example.

Aquatic Crops

By diverting the sewage effluent into the artificial lakes, the plant nutrients can be recycled into useful aquatic crops.

The experimental lakes, situated on flat farmland two miles from the main part of town, are part of Michigan State University's Water Quality Management Project. The $2.3-million test facility, comprising four lakes, three man-made marshes, miles of pipe and a small building full of electronic monitoring and regulating equipment, is supported by the Environmental Protection Agency, the state of Michigan and the Kresge, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

Scientists say the system shows promise of becoming an economical way for towns and small cities to avoid polluting natural waterways and to create recreation areas.

The project is also studying ways to use waste water to fertilize land plants by spray-irrigation. The nutrient-rich water is sprayed on more than 300 acres of land comprising hardwood forest, fallow cropland and plant fields. A variety of plants, including many normally thought of as weeds, are under study to see whether any, fertilized with waste water, might be harvested and put to use.

"We're not trying to maximize productivity of any given crop," said Dr. Thomas Bahr, director of Michigan State's Institute of Water Research. "We're trying to optimize waste-water treatment with agricultural output."

The irrigation areas and the lakes, ranging in size from 8 to 12 acres, are able to handle the waste water produced by a population of about 40,000.

Tests have shown Lake Four almost able to meet drinking-water standards. The three other lakes, using nothing more than sunlight and life, remove more than 95 per cent of the phosphate and 99 per cent of the nitrate.

Sixty-three test wells scattered around the lakes and the irrigated fields, tapping water from depths ranging from 15 to 200 feet, show that no undesirable substances are percolating down. The problem of dissolved heavy metals, which can be toxic, does not come up because East Lansing has almost no industry dumping them in the water.

U.S. Will Raise Issue of Human Rights With OAS

SANTIAGO, June 4 (IHT).—Better ways to insure respect for human rights in the Western Hemisphere will be sought by the United States at the Organization of American States conference that began here in Chile's capital today, a U.S. spokesman said.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "will undoubtedly take the opportunity to talk about human-rights questions with Chile on a bilateral basis" during the conference, the Los Angeles Times quoted the spokesman as saying.

Chile, Brazil, Cuba and Uruguay are the Western Hemisphere countries in which human-rights practices are most often criticized by international organizations.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to arrive Monday to spend several days at the head of the U.S. delegation to the OAS General Assembly, which will last for about two weeks. The OAS General Assembly is an annual meeting of the foreign ministers of the member countries.

Besides improved human-rights practices, the United States has two other principal objectives here demonstrating that it has a continuing commitment to economic progress in Latin America and that it plans to launch a proposal to modernize the OAS and make it more effective.

Jail Term Set Aside For U.S. Ex-Governor

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—A four-month prison term for former Gov. Tim Babcock of Montana was set aside today but his $1,000 fine was upheld for illegally concealing the origin of $54,000 in political contributions to the 1972 re-election campaign of former President Richard Nixon.

"It would be a terrible miscarriage of justice" for Babcock, 56, to go to jail, said U.S. District Judge George Hart jr. He said a reason for his decision was that multimillionaire Armand Hammer, who gave the money, was given a year's probation. Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., also was fined $3,000.

Newsman Loses Leg In Arizona Bombing

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 4 (AP).—A newspaper reporter injured in what police said was a gangland-style murder attempt is reported in "critical but stable" condition.

Don Bolles, 47, investigative reporter for the Arizona Republic, lost his right leg this week when a bomb exploded in his car, police said. Paramedics who assisted the injured man said he told them he was "working on a Mafia story."

Canada to Extend Its Fishing Limits

OTTAWA, June 4 (Reuters).—Canada today announced that it will extend its fishing limits from 12 to 200 miles as of Jan. 1.

Canada will introduce measures to protect and rebuild stocks, External Affairs Minister Allen MacEachen said, and to insure that the needs of Canadian fishermen are satisfied.

"At the same time, we are prepared to commit ourselves, as we already have in bilateral agreements, to allow other nations to fish in Canada's 200-mile zone for stocks surplus to Canada's harvesting capacity," the minister said.

Protest Planned By French Judges

PARIS, June 4 (Reuters).—One of France's two magistrates' associations announced yesterday plans for a 24-hour strike to support a member they claim has been the victim of political interference by the minister of justice.

Etienne Ceccaldi, an assistant magistrate in Marseilles, was officially informed yesterday that he would be disciplined for refusing to take up a new post in northern France. Mr. Ceccaldi refused to move because he said the promotion was to remove him from a politically sensitive investigation of cartel practices among oil companies.

The Syndicat de la Magistrature, of which Mr. Ceccaldi is a member, did not announce a specific date for the strike.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, June 5-6, 1976 *

The New Spain

The visit by King Juan Carlos marks an important step along the path Spain is taking, hesitantly, toward recovery from its dark Franco past. In his so-far brief reign, the 38-year-old monarch has emerged as the figurehead, if not the dominant force, of those elements hoping to move Spain past limited constitutional change into real political freedom. Sponsorship of change seems an unlikely role for the man picked by the late *Generalissimo Franco to provide* continuity. Indeed, many Spaniards wonder about his devotion to democracy, let alone his actual capacity to move Spain toward it. Yet he has reached out over the heads of the conservatives and rightists whom Gen. Franco planted at the key centers of power, receiving opposition politicians, taking part in public rallies, showing sympathy with younger officers. It is idle for friends of Spain to urge him to take a faster pace while he appears to be going in the right direction.

* * *

It was by chance and not design that the five-year U.S.-Spanish bases agreement expired last fall just as the political transition from the Franco decades was getting under way. Since then, perhaps unavoidably, the negotiation of a new agreement has become intertwined with the question of what U.S. relations with a "new Spain" should be. The Ford administration took the view—correctly, *in our judgment—that Gen. Franco's* passing provided the opportunity for closer U.S.-Spanish ties, and that the treaty itself —by its promise of broader cooperation and the internationalization of the insular Spanish military, and by its timely negotiation and ratification—could itself enhance democratic prospects in Spain. This view has gained broad understanding in the Senate, where the requisite two-thirds seem ready to ratify the treaty soon. The European left frets that the treaty would confer undue prestige on Franco's military heirs, but its objection seems mostly an ideological hangover from the past.

* * *

The goodwill Americans hold toward Spain was evident in the reception given to the King in Washington by the Congress and the White House. Yet, we would hope that he would not take away the impression that after the new treaty is ratified the United States will have no further interest in his country. The declaration of encouragement for Spanish democracy added to the treaty in the Senate makes just the opposite point. Spain has scheduled elections and is moving carefully toward membership in both the European Common Market and NATO. But it does not yet meet acceptable standards of Western democratic performance. Caution and compromise, while not without their temporary tactical justification for a tradition-bound country emerging from dictatorship, still crimp the substance of policy. A good example was on view in Madrid just the other day: The Queen made a fine gesture of tolerance by visiting a Jewish synagogue but undercut it by allowing only U.S. reporters to accompany her and by failing to read a message on religious freedom that had apparently been planned; moreover, Spain still bows to Arab oil and disdains relations with Israel. U.S. support for the "new Spain" will grow as the "new Spain" comes to be.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Decline of the Pound

With Britain caught in a tricky crisis of inflation, unemployment and external deficit, the pound continues to fall. Thursday it dropped almost to the once-unthinkable level of $1.70; and the government seems unable to check its continuing slide. But Chancellor Denis Healey says he will not change the government's basic economic program merely to impress the foreign exchange market.

The Labor government is facing a tough dilemma. If it were to slash public expenditures, in breach of its understanding with its trade-union supporters, it might drive the unions into revolt and wreck hope of gaining their adherence to a tight incomes policy that limits wages in the coming year to an increase of only 4 1/2 per cent. But if the incomes policy were shattered, inflation, still running at an annual rate of about 14 per cent, could soar again—and further undermine the pound.

British government leaders keep insisting that the pound is now undervalued—but here the market's judgment may deserve more credence. The British rate of inflation, double that of the European average and three times as high as that of the United States, West Germany and Switzerland, spells continuous erosion in the value of the pound. Though selling of pounds has been relatively light thus far, the market has been extremely thin on the buying side. And the danger always exists that, if the government does not act strongly enough, a far more massive selling of sterling balances held overseas could develop.

The Labor government must do more than hold to policies that have not yet worked and show little prospect of working adequately for months to come. It must persuade the unions, and the rest of the country, that further cuts in government spending are essential to stop the inflation sooner. Mr. Healey would obviously prefer to wait until the autumn budget review to trim outlays in a careful and orderly way, but the developing crisis may not permit this. The spending plans of local government authorities, now running over a billion dollars above agreed estimates, need to be reined back promptly.

A tighter monetary policy appears indicated. Two weeks ago the Bank of England raised the bank rate by a full percentage point to 11 1/2 per cent, the second rise in a month. But this had little effect in stemming the flight from the pound. Nor could it be expected to, with the rate of inflation higher than the bank rate, and the real cost of borrowing negative. Higher interest rates would attract capital to Britain and help ease the external threat.

A tougher anti-inflation program is not incompatible with economic growth for Britain. With the world economy recovering, the lower prices for British exports resulting from the cheaper pound increase the chance for an export-led British expansion.

Both daring and skill are now required of the Labor government. Its own survival is at stake, and, more than that, the ability of Britain to reverse the economic disaster into which it has been sliding.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France's Military Posture

Gen. de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou justified their decision toward the NATO integrated command by the risk that integration might drag France into a war "which would not be its own" . . . But refusal of any automatic involvement does not mean determination to abstain systematically. It was Gen. de Gaulle himself who, while rejecting the integrated system, maintained a French Army corps in the German Federal Republic and therefore allowed conversations between the general staffs of France and of the Atlantic pact on the contingency of hostilities in Europe . . . The ideas expressed by the President of the Republic and by Gen. Méry thus do not mark any break with the past. They at most show an inflection and a clarification of thinking.

—*From Le Figaro (Paris).*

* * *

It is excellent news for the West that France, after a long era of obsessive nationalism, is at last facing up to the realities of her own defense, that of Europe and the inseparability of the two. First, a week ago, came the passing of the new military budget under which expenditure is to be increased by 20 per cent next year and doubled in five years . . . Now comes the new statement on overall strategy and increased participation with NATO, representing a major breach with Gaullist tradition . . . Clearly the Gaullist concept of France defending herself against attack from either East or West—the chances of which were supposed to be equal—by the threat of nuclear retaliation was an accepted fantasy as wild as that of the emperor's clothes . . The fact that France, while taken out of the NATO organization by De Gaulle, remained a member of the alliance and has been increasingly engaged in various forms of selected military cooperation made the whole thing even more unrealistic. But Giscard is having grave trouble explaining all this to the paleo-Gaullists—to say nothing of Socialists and the now, oh-so-jealously patriotic Communists.

—*From the Daily Telegraph (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 5, 1901

PARIS—Parisians are doomed to disappointment in the matter of an all-night service on the Métropolitain. The decision was taken at Monday's meeting of the Municipal Council. The Métropolitain Co. pointed out that its ordinary traffic is suspended only between one and six o'clock in the morning, which barely allows time for necessary repairs. It is therefore impossible to run a regular night service.

Fifty Years Ago

June 5, 1926

LISBON—A war against "swivel-chair" officials has been declared by General Gomes da Costa, new head of the Portugese government, who announced today that while he does not intend to persecute anybody, nobody "will be allowed to sit idly in offices smoking cigars." He also said that army officers will be barred from politics and that the new government will definitely favor the under-privileged classes.



'Uh—The Investigators Are Only Interested In Payments to Women, Aren't They?'

Reform by Scandal in Washington

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It would be too much to say that money, booze and sex dominate the politics of this city, but you can hardly explain recent history around here without taking them into account.

But for the tragedy at Chappaquiddick, with its Friday night high-jinks, there is little doubt that Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts would now be the leading candidate for both the Democratic nomination and the presidency.

For years, the House of Representatives had been bridling under the power of the Ways and Means Committee and its effective but authoritarian chairman, Wilbur Mills, but it took his splashy liaison with Fanne Foxe, otherwise known as the Argentine Firecracker, to bring his amorous ways and means to the rescue of the House.

The latest example of reform by scandal is the case of Wayne Hays, Democrat of Ohio. He has been the House bully for years. No amount of personal arrogance, nepotism, or misuse of power have been able to bring him down. But finally he is on his way out for running a personal night-shift with public funds.

The charge against him, it should be noted, is not that he misused Elizabeth Ray but that he misused the congressional treasury by arranging to pay her $14,000 a year for personal services. Considering the work she had to do and the company she had to keep, it might be argued that she was underpaid.

A Contrast

Wilbur Mills was a sick man who earned the compassion of the House. But he took his lumps and disappeared. In contrast, Wayne Hays's withdrawal from the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee was a masterpiece of hypocrisy. He was merely stepping aside temporarily, he suggested, because the political checks he would have to write might be used as a "campaign issue" against his fellow Democrats. In his book, nothing is bad except "bad politics."

Washington is paying a high price for reform these days, but maybe it's worth it. The misuse of presidential power was obvious for years during the Vietnam war, but it took the spectacular scandals of Watergate to reform campaign financing and bring the White House, the CIA, the FBI and the other intelligence agencies under some kind of control.

In the process, the Congress howled against the corruptions of the executive branch. It put the impeachment processes of the Constitution into action against Richard Nixon, and with the aid of the courts, finally brought him down. Now it will be interesting to see whether the leaders of the House and Senate will get their own houses in order.

For while it would be a libel on the Congress to suggest that Wayne Hays is typical of anything but his own arrogant bawdiness, the fact is that the congressional staffs are not up to the standards imposed by the Congress itself on the executive civil service. And the standards of personal conduct on the Hill fall considerably below anything congressional committees would tolerate from, say, members of the president's Cabinet.

Thus, we have heard very little about the Hays case from Speaker Carl Albert, the presiding Democrat in the House, which is not surprising, since he is not widely admired here as a model of temperance or congressional probity. The problem of disciplining Hays was left to Tip O'Neill, the majority leader, and though younger members of the House and other House leaders urged him to insist that Hays resign his committee chairmanships pending resolution of the case, O'Neil gave him the easy way out.

This is not likely, however, to be the end of the problem. Whatever happens in the presidential election, the leadership on the Hill will be quite different next January. Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, will not be back next year, and their replacements have not yet been chosen.

Speaker Albert will either resign or, if he chooses to run again, almost certainly be challenged for his preesnt job. This was coming on before the Hays affair, and there is now a movement afoot to defend the integrity of the Congress.

In his statement, Hays said: "I have become aware of the concern on the part of a number of Democrats that my chairmanship of the Democratic House Campaign Committee places an unnecessary and unwarranted burden on my fellow Democratic candidates."

This is the understatement of the year. It is not his chairmanship that is at issue but his conduct that has finally awakened the so-called Ethics Committee from its prolonged snooze. If unpopularity were a cause for dismissal, Hays would have been sent packing long ago, but now the House has a better case, and it might just take it. But don't bet more than you'd like to lose.

A Tranquil Eye of the Storm

By C. L. Sulzberger

VIENNA.—Living in Vienna is like living in the basement of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, surrounded by beautiful relics of the past, tranquilized by serenity, and isolated from surrounding pressures.

Austria has managed to fool soothsayers by recovering from amputation of most of its population (Slavs, Magyars and Italians ruled by the Hapsburgs) and most of its territory, then from imposed attachment to Germany, while yet surviving as a nation. It has found new vitality and although they no longer lord it over non-Teutonic subject peoples, its citizens are better off than ever.

The Austrians are proving themselves shrewd existentialists. They border two great power blocs but happily recall that neutral Switzerland and nonaligned Yugoslavia are also neighbors. Somehow they imagine they can muddle through probable crisis in the latter, after Tito's death, possible crisis in Italy after this month's elections, and rising East-West tension.

Austria's traditions of "Schlamperei," or charming inefficiency, and "Gemütlichkeit", or charming gaiety, are well suited to its policy of neutrality in a cruel world. The Austrians figure they can manage to surmount all problems except war—and they reckon there won't be war.

Looking East and West toward the power poles of Moscow and Washington, there is no doubt where Vienna's private sympathies are directed. This is a Western country, by ideology, by culture, by tradition. In its grander days it regarded itself as the bulwark against Eastern threats. But neutrality is not practiced only according to sentiment.

This country places some hope in the growth of a kind of third force on this continent, but it recognizes that's a long way off. Meanwhile, without saying so, it wants to see NATO remain sufficiently strong to continue the kind of balance on which Europe is now constructed.

Vienna's tranquil eye sees both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. somewhat diminished in prestige as a result of recent events. America took a terrible knock in Southeast Asia and covered itself with rue on Watergate, multinational bribe scandals and Angolan ineffectiveness, but its institutions demonstrated amazing vitality and Washington remains a supercapital.

Moscow, meanwhile, hasn't had things all its own way. Indeed it gained extensive influence wherever the United States faltered—especially in Vietnam, Cambodia and much of black Africa. But its prestige has not yet recovered in the Middle East where it was squeezed out of Egypt and possibly the Gulf area.

Moreover, last year's dreadful Soviet grain harvest—35 per cent less than planned—was a sharp economic blow forcing huge purchases in hard currency. Thus Moscow had a more difficult time financing its continued growth of military power although the build-up goes on.

Bipartisan Problem

And, while the West worries that Communist successes in Italy's elections may pose problems, the Kremlin doesn't seem overjoyed by Western Communism's newly independent mood. It may be discovered by future analysts that fruition of the "crisis of capitalism" long foreseen by Marxist theory actually began to show political results in 1976—and was swiftly followed by a similar "crisis of Communism."

The essential systems of neither the United States nor the Soviet Union have been seriously affected. There has been extensive change in Washington's governing personnel (and more is probably in the offing), while that of Moscow remains in the saddle. But the latter group is sclerotic; Father Time will soon produce change even if it isn't voted by Soviet citizens.

Brezhnev has survived internal political problems and has clearly reminded his huge army that it is the servant, not master, of the party. He patiently pursues his policy of advancing the Soviet Union's status and trading wherever possible for both technological and commercial advantage. His hawks are on the leash, as Ford's have been since Secretary of Defense Schlesinger was pushed from office.

There may not be any imminent prospect of the long-delayed new SALT accord. And force reduction talks in this city are probably stuck until after the U.S. elections. And, strangely enough, the Kremlin may perhaps heave a sigh of relief equal to that heard in the White House if a new Congress concedes, perhaps to a new president, that it is more effective in hindering foreign policy than initiating it.

Meanwhile, danger points—far off China or nearby Yugoslavia and Italy—are regarded with relative calm by most Austrians. They have become accustomed to their new-found ability to survive almost anything that happens to them, taking comfort from pleasant surroundings while they do so.

Letters

How's That?

In a recent issue of your newspaper, Mr. Stephen S. Rosenfeld, trying desperately to write a straight sentence about the "Crucial Passage for the Palestinians," comes up with a beauty: "The Palestinian 'movement,'" he says, "seems to me to be in a crucial passage from which, if it emerges, the Palestinian question could conceivably be solved in what would probably be the best possible way."

As a collector of hedging sentences I give the crown to Mr. Rosenfeld. It seems to me that this great journalist, if what he says might conceivably have some justification, would perhaps emerge as one of the most outspoken journalistic stutterers of the middle 1978ties.

BERTHOLD WYLER.
Geneva.

Helping Kissinger?

"Cubans pull out from Angola . . ." Wow! What a diplomatic victory for Mr. Kissinger; or isn't Castro wisely helping Mr. Kissinger keep his job in order to capitalize later?

LUIS HURTADO.
Bilbao, Spain.

Viewing Multinationals

ILO's Opportunity

By A. H. Raskin

GENEVA—When the separate voice of employers and workers are given equal status with those of the world's governments in an international forum, can they do a better job of reconciling the often-conflicting economic interests of the rich and poor nations than foreign ministers and finance officers have been doing in their long series of standoffs at global gatherings? Or will the only result of getting more diversity into the mix be confusion amplified to the point of chaos?

The answer is scarcely encouraging on the basis of the bitter battles fought along rigidly political lines in the first two days of the annual conference of the International Labor Organization here. But the really significant test began Friday when the ILO opened a parallel world employment conference, specially called to develop a worldwide strategy for ending unemployment and under-employment and thus wiping out poverty.

There is no lack of grandeur in the goals which the ILO has sketched out for achievement by the delegates from 131 nations, among them the creation of a billion new jobs in the developing countries alone in the next quarter century. Awed by the dimensions of such tasks, some delegates are already suggesting birth control as the only tactical approach: fewer people, fewer new jobs needed.

No Defeatism

But genuine as are the differences on what blend of public and private policies can contribute most effectively to job generation, few representatives from either the "have" or the "have not" nations are approaching their assignment in a defeatist mood. Even the rhetoric which becomes so incandescent and even explosive in political debate at formal meetings loses much of its passion and unreason when delegates from the industrialized and the developing countries sit down for private exploration of ways to create more work for all the world's people.

The usefulness of discourse was well illustrated when a half-dozen delegates of decidedly divergent background organized a rump session here Wednesday to talk about the job implications of multinational corporations. Multinationals are likely to come in for a lot of discussion at the formal sessions of the employment conference, and much of it will be hostile. Indeed, the prevailing theme reflected in background papers for the conference is that multinationals bleed the poorest countries and aggravate their economic woes.

No such simplistic view emerged from the informal colloquy among spokesmen for unions representing factory workers in Pakistan, the Philippines, France, Japan and the United States. On the contrary, at least as much was said in praise of multinationals as was said in condemnation. The consensus was that, for the most part, corporations operating across national lines tended to be responsible in their approach to wages and other aspects of industrial relations.

Not that there was complacency about the concentrated power represented by the multinationals or about the virtual certainty, as the unionists saw it, that they would keep growing in size and strength. A need was seen for establishing some sort of regulation over abuses of power by these corporate giants, but again an interesting element of unanimity pervaded the comments: Governmental control should not be exercised by national laws that would put one country's multinationals at a competitive disadvantage with their economic rivals from other nations or that would freeze them out of certain areas altogether. Rather, the desirable thing was to make all multinationals conform to uniform international codes of conduct of the kind now under consideration by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Pat Greathouse, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, told of inviting union observers from all the countries in which the big three of the U.S. farm equipment industry—Deere, International Harvester and Caterpillar—had affiliates sit in on the opening of contract negotiations in the United States three years ago. A footnote came from Herman Rebhan, secretary-general of the Geneva-based International Metalworkers Federation. He went to Madrid last February in response to a call for help from strikers at the Spanish plant of Deere & Co. They had been out for four weeks over the discharge of leaders of their underground union, and company officials showed no interest in negotiating a settlement.

A Quick Ending

Rebhan telephoned Greathouse in Detroit; he in turn telephoned the company headquarters in Moline. The next day Rebhan got a call in Madrid from the chief of Deere's European operations and the strike was over within 24 hours. "Everyone who is not in jail can go back to work," was the settlement formula.

Toyoji Shirochi, head of the Japanese Electrical Workers Union, spoke of the dilemma of Japanese workers as they contemplated the worldwide expansion of their own multinationals and the increasing confrontation within Japan of their native industries by General Electric and other U.S. multinationals. One stabilization tool the Japanese have devised at trade union instigation has been creation of a liaison committee to investigate complaints from other countries, especially those in Southeast Asia, about unfair competition by Japanese companies. The committee also looks into complaints inside Japan.

Khurshid Ahmad, general-secretary of the All-Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions, said his country wanted investment by multinationals. But he stressed that it had to be "on a basis adapted to our culture—one that will foster agricultural development so we can be self-sufficient." A similar view came from Democrito Mendoza, secretary-general of the Philippines Trades Union Congress. He emphasized the urgency of union cooperation in home and host countries so that workers will be protected both where the companies come from and where they go.

Standards Sought

Antoine Laval, confederal secretary of Force Ouvrière of France, admonished labor to look at both the negative and positive aspects of multinationals, especially now that they had ceased to be a U.S. monopoly. His principal hope for checking the urge of large corporations to maximize profits and minimize social obligations lay in development of international standards under pressure from free unions in the industrialized countries.

"We in the unions have a much greater problem than the corporations have," said Greathouse of the United Auto Workers. "They can send out an interoffice memo saying, 'Jump this way—or jump out.' We must get consensus based on our national traditions and the needs of our people."

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Months After Independence

Surinam Woos Emigrants—One-Third of Its Population

By Jonathan Kandell

PARAMARIBO, Surinam, June 4 (UPI).—Visitors to this former Dutch colony are often handed government brochures containing speech made by Premier Henck Arron on the occasion of independence last year.

"Surinamers abroad, Surinam, your country, is ready to receive you in her loving arms," reads the most moving part of his speech. "Come back home! You are needed here!"

Eighteen months after an independence that many of its people did not want, the former Dutch colony is still trying desperately to win back the one-third of its population that emigrated to the Netherlands, the mother country.

In an attempt to rid itself of 40,000 Surinamers who went to the Netherlands rather than accept independence, the Dutch government has promised Surinam 1.5 billion in development aid over the next decade—a sum the Surinam government officials candidly and gratefully refer to as a bribe.

But neither the entreaties of the homeland nor the promise of abundant aid has moved the bulk of the emigrants, who by and large were the most skilled, educated and wealthy people of the country.

Economic Stagnation

"It is a self-fulfilling prophecy, their absence has largely created the economic stagnation that they most feared and continues to spread economic uncertainty throughout a country better endowed than most developing nations.

"Surinam's chances of significant economic development are among the best in the Third World," asserted a foreign diplomat pointing to the country's vast resources in bauxite, timber and agricultural resources. "This is not going to be one of those basket cases that are so often talked about in the United Nations."

In fact, the 320,000 Surinamers who have stayed home already enjoy a per capita income that is expected to be only four other countries in that part of the world—Argentina, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago.

"Even if part of the money promised by the Dutch is squandered or stolen, it still comes out to an outlay of approximately $5,000 per Surinamer—one of the most generous examples of foreign aid on record. Most countries are former colonies, such as Algeria and Vietnam, that fought hard for their independence. There are others, like Surinam's neighbor Guyana, which have a large that their former colonial masters left them ill-prepared for independence. And then there are the former colonies like Surinam...

'Kicking and Screaming'

"The Dutch dragged us kicking and screaming to independence," said George Hindori, a ranking government official and member of the legislature. "Many of us wanted to postpone it."

Despite the underlying these feelings were confident that independence would not lead to racial strife and an end to economic security that they had known under the Dutch.

Surinam is one of the most ethnically varied countries in the world. The Creoles, descendants of African slaves, and the Hindus, East Indians who came as indentured plantation workers, each account for about 35 per cent of the population. The Javanese, who also arrived here in the 19th century as contract farm laborers, make up 15 per cent of the population.

The remainder of the population includes Chinese, Europeans, Amerindians and the bush people—descendants of escaped slaves who live in the backlands much as their ancestors did in Africa.

Although the various ethnic groups have managed to maintain their cultures, religions and even languages, a great deal of intermarriage has taken place throughout the various social classes. Surinam is different from many other multiracial societies in that it is common to see completely integrated groups of children playing in the streets, housewives shopping in the markets and clerks in offices.

Ethnic Fears

There has never been racial violence in the country, and many Surinamers appear to agree that the ethnic fears flared up as a political issue only as the country moved toward independence.

When independence came, a coalition of Creole parties was in power after winning elections in 1973 that enabled them to replace a coalition of East Indian parties.

"When the Hindustanis were in power, they treated the Creoles as second-class citizens," said Mr. Hindori, who is a Hindustani. "The truth is they stole the country blind. So the Creoles naturally decided to band together. Unfortunately, now that they are in power, they have not tried to accommodate other racial groups."

Specter of Marxism

During the months preceding independence, the Hindustanis raised the specter of neighboring Guyana (former British Guiana), which has chosen a Marxist path amid bitter divisions between the East Indian majority and the black-dominated government of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham.

This last-ditch effort failed to prevent independence, but it did prompt a large part of the Hindustani and Creole middle class to emigrate to the Netherlands. At one point, 10 chartered jumbo jets were flying to Amsterdam every week.

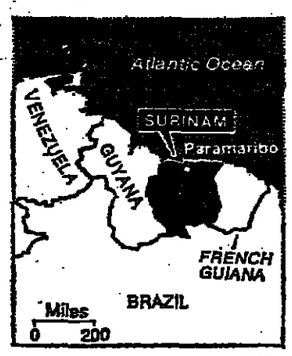
Many poorer Surinamers also joined the exodus, because with Dutch citizenship they could count on the benefits of a developed welfare state.

During the economic boom years of the 1960s and early '70s, the Netherlands welcomed Surinam laborers, because unlike other foreign workers they at least spoke Dutch. But during the recent recession years, other foreign laborers were sent home, while the Surinamers, enjoying full citizenship rights, remained. They came to be resented as welfare recipients or aliens occupying jobs that many Dutch thought should have gone to citizens born in the Netherlands.

Traditionally easy access to the mother country has given Surinamers a peculiar sense of economic and social status.

Farms Abandoned

Both professional and working-class Surinamers aspired first of all to well-paying jobs in the Netherlands, and, failing that, at least employment in Paramaribo, Surinam's capital. For decades now, there has been a heavy migration from the countryside to the capital. Today, numerous plantations and small farms along the fertile Atlantic coastal plains have been abandoned, and greater Paramaribo now contains half of the country's population.



NYT.

Despite an unemployment rate that hovers over 20 per cent, Surinamers decline to return to the countryside, because farm work is accorded low social status.

"People here say that if you start low, you stay low," said Leo Morpurgo, a local newspaper editor. "A farmer would prefer his son to even be a messenger boy rather than a farmer."

The country has remained solvent thanks to the bauxite and aluminum industry—Alcoa and Billiton, a Dutch firm, provide 90 per cent of Surinam's foreign exchange.

But the rural exodus has been so heavy that the country faces the prospect of importing sugar, vegetable oils and peanuts—products that used to be exported in recent years.

Agency Says Analyst Voiced Own View

CIA Aide Creates Stir in Urging China Ties

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP).—The United States should consider formally recognizing the People's Republic of China as China's "sole government" before the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, a senior analyst of the CIA has publicly advocated.

Failure to act before Mr. Mao, 82, who is ill, dies could undermine the pro-U.S. faction in Peking and strengthen pro-Soviet forces, the analyst, Roger Brown, wrote in an article for the quarterly magazine Foreign Policy.

Publication of these views of a CIA official on one of the most sensitive subjects in Washington brought reactions of surprise inside and outside the Ford administration.

State Department officials said they were not aware of the publication in advance. They ridiculed speculation that it might be an official "trial balloon."

Tight Control

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger maintains tight control over all governmental comment concerning China. The article by Mr. Brown "was not sent to us for clearance," a State Department official said.

Foreign Policy described the commentary as the work of "a senior analyst at the CIA who is presenting his own views and not the official position of his organization."

The official U.S. position is that the normalization of relations with China, since the Nixon administration in 1972 ended a generation of hostility with China, is a continuing process with "no established timetable."

The United States and China operate liaison offices and the United States maintains diplomatic ties, and a defense treaty, with the Nationalist regime on Taiwan.

Mr. Brown wrote that in the 1969 Ussuri River clashes between Chinese and Soviet troops, Mr. Mao and the late Premier Chou En-lai engineered the initial Chinese attack on Soviet forces. Part of their objective, Mr. Brown concluded, was to isolate the late Defense Minister Lin Piao and his military supporters, who sought improved relations with Moscow.

In 1971, by Mr. Brown's interpretation, after Mr. Lin's death in an abortive coup against Mr. Mao, "Mao and Chou systematically exaggerated the threat of war with the Soviet Union to create a crisis atmosphere conducive to party unity during the purge they conducted of pro-Lin military figures . . ."

Now, Mr. Brown warned: ". . . prolonged stagnation in Sino-U.S. relations could well contribute to undermining the political power of those individuals and groups within China which are favorably disposed toward Washington and lead to an increase in the relative power of either pro-Soviet elements in the military, the radicals or some coalition of both groups.

The CIA, through a spokesman, yesterday disclaimed any responsibility for the article, describing it as "a totally personal point of view . . . from totally open sources available to all China scholars."

"The agency does not get into policy," the spokesman said. CIA director George Bush, who headed the U.S. liaison mission in Peking before he was installed as CIA chief on Jan. 30, was not involved in the preparation or publication of the article, the spokesman said.


UPI.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung

Church of England May Drop 170 of Its Saints, Name Others

LONDON, June 4 (AP).—St. Valentine, St. Nicholas and a host of other saints may soon be dropped from the official Church of England calendar to make room for such "Christian heroes" as Florence Nightingale.

The proposal by a special ecclesiastical commission could stir a row within the church if traditionalists decide to champion the cause of ancient saints who for hundreds of years have been commemorated in annual festivals and services.

"There are thousands of saints and other eminently worthy Christians whose work and memory may be celebrated. But we cannot fit them all into our calendar," explained the Very Rev. R.C.D. Jasper, Dean of York and the commission's chairman.

In 1969, Pope Paul VI touched off an uproar by paring down the universal Roman Catholic calendar, which lists the feast days of saints. In the ranks of the demoted were such regional saints as Patrick of Ireland and George of England, and Nicholas, prototype for Santa Claus.

The Church of England commission has recommended to the General Synod that 170 saints be dropped from the crowded calendar of saints' days. In particular, the commission singled out those saints with little significance in English religious history.

The commission noted that there is doubt about the existence of some of the saints.

"We have to be certain that the saints being commemorated actually lived," Dean Jasper said. "Nobody seems to know that St. Cecilia, for example, existed."

St. Cecilia, according to church teachings, was a 3d-century martyr who became the patron saint of music, especially church music.

Among the other saints who may be elbowed aside are:

• Nicholas, one of the most popular Christian figures, who was a 4th-century bishop in Asia Minor and whose existence is certain. He is recognized as a protector of children, virgins, thieves and seafarers. His feast day is Dec. 6.

• Valentine, a 3d-century bishop, martyr and patron saint of lovers. He is commemorated on Feb. 14, the day on which, according to medieval belief, birds woo and select their mates.

• Catherine, a 4th-century martyr who was tortured on a spiked wheel before being beheaded.

More Recent Saints

If the commission has its way, their places on the calendar would be taken by such more modern church notables as Florence Nightingale, who in 1854 organized a unit of nurses to serve in the Crimean War; Baptist writer John Bunyan; the missionary St. Francis Xavier, who was canonized by the Roman Catholic Church after the Church of England split off from it and, therefore, is not so far recognized by the latter, and English poet and cleric John Keble, a precursor of the Oxford Movement.

Even if the Synod does approve the changes—its decision is not expected before February—the faithful would still be permitted to celebrate their favorite saints' days if they chose.

Dutch Coalition Wins a Vote on S. Africa A-Sale

THE HAGUE, June 4 (Reuters).—The ruling coalition closed ranks today and defeated a parliamentary censure motion after a bitter all-night debate on the loss of a nuclear reactor contract with South Africa.

Although the five-party center-left Cabinet was sharply divided on the issue last week, only two government supporters voted with the opposition this morning.

The contract for a nuclear power installation near Cape Town was awarded last weekend to a French consortium.

A Dutch group, Rijn-Schelde-Verolme, had wanted to compete for the project in partnership with West German and U.S. firms. But Dutch government guarantees, required by the South Africans, were not approved.

The Cabinet of Premier Joop den Uyl was split last week across party lines between ministers who wanted the economic benefits of the deal and those who said it would mean tacit approval of South African race policies.

The coalition, which has 97 seats in the 150-member parliament, won the confidence vote easily today.

6 Cleared in Hamburg At War Crimes Trial

HAMBURG, June 4 (UPI).—A Hamburg court yesterday acquitted six persons of charges arising from the murder of a million Jews in Nazi concentration camps more than 30 years ago for lack of evidence.

The court found Karl Streibel, 72, former SS leader and commander of the Trawnike forced-labor camp; Michael Janczak, 72, also a former SS officer; Kurt Reinberger, 65; Erwin Mittrach, 67; Theodor Pentziok, 68, and Josef Napieralla, 68, not guilty of participation in the extermination of Jews from the Warsaw ghetto in the Bełzec, Sobibor, Treblinka and Trawnike concentration camps during 1942 and 1943.

A. Azzam Dies, Founded Arab League in 1944

CANNES, June 4 (AP).—Abdurrahman Azzam, 78, founder of the Arab League, died this week in a hospital here, it was learned today. The body is being taken to Cairo for funeral services.

He served several times as a minister for the late King Farouk and was Egyptian ambassador to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan and Turkey. He founded the Arab League in 1944 and was secretary-general of the organization until 1953.

Viggo Kampmann

COPENHAGEN, June 4 (Reuters).—Former Danish Premier and Finance Minister Viggo Kampmann, 65, died here yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Kampmann, a Social Democrat, became premier in 1960, but bad health forced him to resign in August 1962 and hand over the reins to Jens Otto Krag. He was finance minister in 1950 and from 1953 to 1960.

Katharine McBride

BRYN MAWR, Pa., June 4 (AP).—Katharine McBride, 71, president of Bryn Mawr College for 28 years, died yesterday in Bryn Mawr Hospital. Miss McBride, who received a large number of education honors, headed the exclusive women's college from 1942, when she was 37, to 1970. She became nationally known as an educator during her term.

Miss McBride, a native of Philadelphia, did undergraduate and graduate work at Bryn Mawr, was a member of the faculty for six years and then became a dean at Radcliffe College in 1940. Two years later she was appointed to the post at Bryn Mawr.

Arab Guerrillas Expelled by Dutch

THE HAGUE, June 4 (Reuters).—Four Arab guerrillas, serving one-year prison sentences in the Netherlands for planning to hijack an express train, were sent home Wednesday before their terms were finished, a Justice Ministry spokesman said today.

The four men, who had Syrian passports but claimed to be Palestinians, were declared persona non grata and expelled from the country. "They were put on an aircraft and flown to Damascus on Wednesday," the spokesman said. "Although their sentences were due to expire on Sept. 4, under Dutch law they were given three months' remission and released from prison."

The four were convicted by an Amsterdam court in October of planning to hijack the Warsaw-Amsterdam train and of illegal possession of firearms, including submachine guns.

Scaffold's Collapse Kills Five in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, June 4 (AP).—Scaffolding for a high-rise building collapsed here yesterday killing five construction workers, injuring four and scattering shoppers, who took the noise for gunfire from Arab terrorists.

The scaffold fell from the 16th floor of the unfinished building, spilling workers onto a rooftop below.

Giscard's Popularity Up

PARIS, June 4 (Reuters).—Fifty-three per cent of the population is satisfied with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government, a rise of three percentage points since last month, according to an opinion poll published here today.

India Bus Crash Kills 40

NEW DELHI, June 4 (Reuters).—Forty persons were killed when a bus taking them to Badrinath plunged into the Ganges last night, about 180 miles north of here, police said.

DEATH NOTICE

HOLLISTER, RUTH MANNHIP, longtime resident Florence, Italy, died in England May 30, 1976, age 72. Survived by son David (10 E. 16th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10003), daughter Susan Pallant, 2 sisters.

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ART IN ITALY

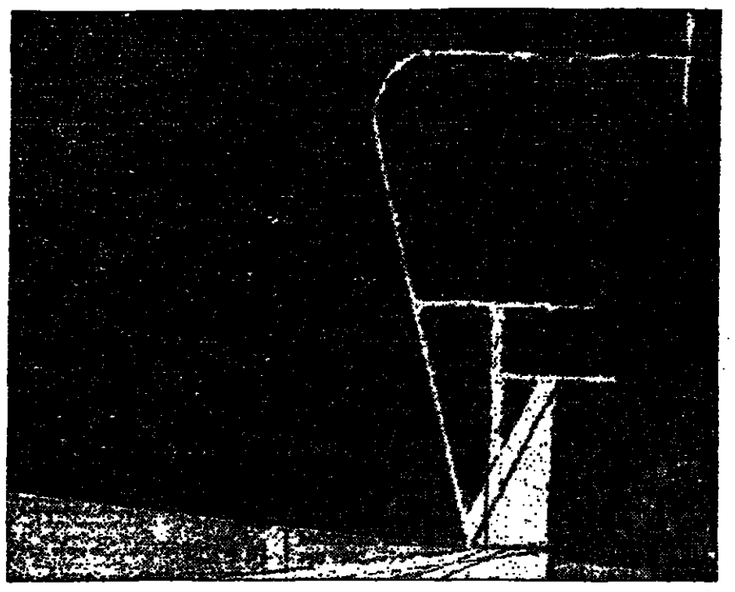
Morandi and Licini—Two Acts in One Drama

By Edith Schloss

ROME (IHT).—Osvaldo Licini and Giorgio Morandi, almost the same age, were first friends, then opponents. Artists of differing temperaments, lifestyles and diverging work methods, they personify two acts of one drama of Italian painterly sensibility. The show devoted to them at Galerie Due Torri (7.2 Via Val d'Aposa, Rome, through June) clearly illuminates the two major forces behind contemporary Italian painting.

Morandi led a middle-class life with his sisters, teaching painting and etching at the Bologna Art Academy. He was friendly with the metaphysical artists and international critics, had no controversial political opinions, and though rarely leaving his native Bologna, achieved international acclaim in late middle age.

Licini, four years younger (he was born in 1894), studied, like Morandi, at the Bologna Art Academy and with him was part of the futurist movement—though neither ever quite entered into the true spirit of futurism. He volunteered as a soldier in World War I. Wounded in 1917, he went to join his family in Paris and stayed there until 1926, returning there often afterwards. He was friends with most of the avant-garde artists of the day in France and exhibited in various Salons des Indépendants and similar shows. Starting with landscape and figure painting in the thirties, he turned to abstraction, showing in Milan and various Venice Biennales, always active in the avant-garde. In the forties he went to collect himself in his native Montevidon Corrado, a small mountain town. Retiring from the art world he came to a very personal vision. At the same time he was elected leftist mayor of his hometown in 1948. He died in 1958, shortly after receiving the Grand International Prize for Painting at the Venice Biennale of the same year. Whether it was because of his early retirement or his politics, he is not as well known abroad as he deserves.



Licini's 1932 oil, abstract lines on black ground.

Morandi

Morandi, grouping household objects in such a way that their form plays against light and space as harmoniously as the figures of saints and laymen in medieval and Renaissance painting, comes straight from Piero della Francesca, even down to his cool colors; sand beiges, whites, pale pinks and robin's egg blues. He learned also from Chardin and was confirmed by Cézanne. The grace of formal structure, of quiet interior balance, speak from his oils and etchings.

Licini, who was a poet and writer, as well as a painter, in his early Côte d'Azur landscapes, used muted colors like Morandi though from the start his paintings were distinguished by a characteristic linear touch. The contours of Matisse, the surreal wit of Miró were obvious influences. In the period of crystalline abstraction which followed, the emphasis was even more on line, taut and fine. Then in Montevidon, paintings were reduced to a few planes of burning clear color traversed by vivid apparitions, angels or demons, and marked with mysterious stars and letters.

While one painter carried classic poise and musing stability to an extreme, the other, with a few penetrating symbols in a quick agitated hand, traced the furthest reaches of pain and ecstasy.

Morandi's tranquillity born of the Mediterranean, Licini's wit, critical intelligence and poetry, also specifically Mediterranean and above all, his cutting, discursive line, together formed the base of all that followed in painting in Italy.

* * *

Among the other new shows in Italy are:

Pelagio Palagi, Artist and Collector, Museo Civico, Bologna, through June.

Born in the late 18th century in Bologna, the immensely active painter, sculptor, architect and decorator was so well liked and known in his own time that Stendhal mentioned him in "The Charterhouse of Parma." In this show, his portraits of contemporaries and of his rosy-cheeked family in resolute neoclassical style and his numerous architectural and furniture designs are less pertinent than his marvelous eye as a collector. Among his own works and his vast array of acquisitions—Egyptian, Greek, Roman, to medieval paintings and artifacts—his Greek collection is particularly outstanding. The pictures on Attic vases of gods, heroes and rituals, from the 7th, 6th and 5th centuries BC are of timeless, vivid simplicity. The product of small agrarian communities 15 centuries ago, each quick small drawing is superbly alive.

* * *

Fifth International Biennale of Graphics, Palazzo Strozzi, Florence, until June 20.

Because they lend themselves to intimate study, and usually are moderate descriptions instead of grandiose statements, prints have always been dear to the collector and are easily read by the public at large. This survey is uneven, carelessly organized.

The historical section affords glimpses of cubist and futurist experiments, early etchings by Boccioni, Severini, Balla, Depero, etc., and an amusing erotic print by Rosai, who later became so solemn. Among the Austrians, Oskar Laske's fantastic fables are outstanding. Among the Germans, Gerd Arntz's chunky, schematic woodcuts are a discovery. So are the photographs by August Sander, done between 1911 and 1929.

In the contemporary section, the Portuguese are remarkable, especially Maria Beatriz who, with a few humourous figures, can delineate a political situation. The Spaniard Berriobeña's stark satire is finely etched and a modernized version of Goya's nightmarish vision.

Praghali of Egypt, Oussama of Algeria, Elias of Belgium, Geneviève Asse and Olivier of France; the Germans Asmus, Palm, Willikens and Heider; De Vries of Norway, Billgren of Sweden, Panek of Poland, the Swiss Peter Stein, the Brasilian Jardim, are among the most interesting. The Italians (Pisani, Mi Guccione, Raffaele, Pa monni, Guadagnini), all less figurative, are worth not

The American section is ingly limited to a group silkscreens expressly ma the Bicentennial and lent Springfield, Mass., art mu



Giorgio Morandi's 1923 oil "Natura Morta."

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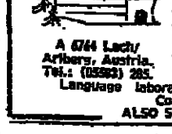
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ART MARKET

Porcelain, Kitsch and Tradition

By Souren Melikian

(IHT).—This week art s had a rare opportu- o see the wide range of developed between 1830 by Jacob Petit, the most tive of all Parisian por- makers of his time. gh several museums have rcelains in their collec- me has on permanent dis- presentative cross-section, what was to be seen here Tuesday.

edly, French decorative n this period is not in ver in traditional museum oo gaudy, too vulgar. "modern" circles, it is a continuation of art.

l number of private col- ll pay fairly high prices it's works, as shown at dmer's sale at the Hôtel Drouot-Rive-Gauche. However, it seems that collectors are most interested in the least interesting part of the craftsman's production, i.e. the works closest in style to those produced in the late 18th century. Yet Petit's wilder creations are a marvelous, kitsch-style anticipation of 20th-century surrealism.

Painting Student

Born in 1796, Petit studied painting with Baron Jean Antoine Gros, the most fashionable artist in Paris until the beginning of the Louis-Philippe era. No one knows how he learned to make porcelain and, technically speaking, his is excellent.

From the beginning, his work has a touch of sophisticated ingenuity, humor and gaiety, expressing itself in baroque shapes and bright colors.

Among the rarest items in the sale, a pair of Greek-inspired kraters on pedestals illustrate that strain. In the "Etruscan" scenes, the horses have a twinkle in their eye and there's a subtle sense of parody about the human figures. The point was missed by the collectors in the room who clearly regarded the kraters as an example of belated neoclassical style in Napoleonic taste. They let the lot go at the moderate price of 6,850 francs.

They made the same mistake with a mantelpiece set, consisting of a clock shaped like a Roman milestone, and a pair of "Hellenic" vases. The carved rococo foliage on the bases and, above all, the exuberance of the painted scenes, made the set a kitsch masterpiece well worth the 8,970 francs paid for the lot.

The set was probably made around 1840. At about the same time, in his Fontainebleau workshop, Petit was turning out masses of porcelain in the 18th-century style. One of the highest prices at the sale Tuesday was made by a work of this kind, a music box tricked out as a rococo pedestal with absurd personages in 18th-century costumes. This cost its buyer 6,380 francs.

Trompe l'Œil

Other high prices were paid for the trompe-l'œil objects such as wicker baskets filled with flowers, one of which sold for 3,720 francs. Quite expensive at 4,060 francs were matching statuettes of a black man and woman in supposedly West Indian garb, carrying baskets. The expert, Jean Nicolier, later said that demand for any kind of object with a New World association accounted for the high price.

Petit's baroque production, which, to my mind, is overly ornate with too much color and gilding, also did well. A hideous clock with a loud blue background and thick gilt foliage—the sort of object that would have delighted one of Balzac's upstarts—brought 4,060 francs. A baluster-shaped vase, halfway between the formal floral patterns of the 18th century and the lotus petal designs borrowed from Chinese pottery, rose to an amazing 5,200 francs.

The pieces with the surrealistic touch were all on the inexpensive side. One of the rarest was a trompe-l'œil basket of eggs with babies breaking through the shells. That made only 2,210 francs. The subtle pale coloring and the technical achievement of the glazes would have justified a price higher by half.

Also underrated was a medieval tower, perched on rocks and covered with flowers, an extraordinary anticipation of Walt Disney. It was put on the block at 2,000 francs and, when no bid was made, then offered at 1,000 francs. Finally someone bought it for a mere 1,510 francs. And a woman in 18th-century dress, with the face of an ape, went for only 1,980 francs. It is brilliantly executed both in terms of modeling and coloring.

The expert, Mr. Nicolier, one of the world's authorities on French porcelain, says that people who collect Petit are interested in traditional decorative art and have little understanding of modern art, including surrealism. They are interested in conventional design and that is what they buy. Tuesday's auction shows that it takes more than a decade of commercial interest in surrealism to budge the taste of the conventional collector.



Jacob Petit's porcelain of a woman with the face of an ape, which sold in Paris this week for 1,980 francs.

Sotheby's sale in London of Japanese porcelain from the collection of Richard de la Mare, one of its own directors, was an unprecedented success. A new world record for any Japanese work of art sold at auction was established Wednesday when a Kakiemon bowl, decorated with flowering shrubs and rocks, on a white ground, rose to £44,520. The late 17th-century piece was acquired by Giuseppe Eskenazi of London. Another Kakiemon piece, a pear-shaped bottle, decorated with peonies, in blue and green enamel, was bought by David Newman of London for £21,200.

All the pieces sold for consistently high prices. The net total of £223,000 more than doubled the presale estimate. This may be partly due to the reputation of the collector and his collection. The De la Mare porcelains have been discussed in many learned publications, East and West. Professionals, however, believe that the main reason for the success is that the Japanese are now back in the market. The professionals expect a rise in price for Japanese art in general and ceramics in particular, with stoneware leading the way.

Picasso's Picassos Valued at 260 Million by French Court

By Andreas Freund

US, June 4 (NYT).—A $260-million price tag has been laced on the art left by Pablo Picasso when he died three ago.

he figure was established by experts and made public day by a court in Grasse, on the French Riviera.

he breakdown showed that Picasso's collection of his own comprised 1,885 paintings, estimated at $160 million, drawings at $20 million and 1,228 sculptures at about the amount. Other art included ceramics, sketches, engravings pestries.

he team of experts which worked for more than a year on Picasso's Picassos was headed by Maurice Rheims, a ment auctioneer, art historian and member of the French my.

part from the $260-million art collection, Picasso's six heirs also inherit the artist's two residences and two castles his bank account. No estimate has yet been published the value of these various supplementary assets.

he heirs are Picasso's second wife, Jacqueline, two children from a first marriage to a Russian dancer and children from two non-marital relationships who obtained right to a part of the estate.

awyers for each of the six parties recently reached ment on how to divide the estate. But one heir, Picasso ichild Marina, had a last-minute change of heart, charging greement was unfair.

esterday her lawyer pleaded before the tribunal in Grasse renegotiation of the agreement, citing a technicality. The said it would make a decision on the plea in 10 days.

he heirs are reported ready to put much of Picasso's tion of his own art at the disposal of a Picasso museum aris if the state is willing to make a suitable building able.

Around the Galleries in Paris

alerie Beaubourg, 5 Rue au Lard, Paris 4, to .0.

was a time when the cinema produced such ble short-circuits as s Meets Samson and while Hollywood gave us and Costello Meet Fran- " Erro, who is a master erly pastiche, gives us a equally implausible jux- ons involving Mao Tse- hinese peasants and sol- ll painted in the manner urrent Chinese iconogra- oking resolutely jovial or y resolute in a number ely inappropriate settings: rk harbor, the Taj Mahal, San Marco, the Guggen- useum—you name it. The perhaps not as frivolous nay seem. There are 60 s and naturally a pocket e bound in red plastic.

* * *

e Mans, Galerie Messine, rue de Messine, Paris 8, ne 26.

's watercolors are inhabit- sists and ciphers in three ions that lie or stand the indefinite landscape, ered in sensitive tones. A mild little universe of ical artifacts that charms and provides raw mate- poetic metaphor.

* * *

Stein, Galerie de l'Univer- 52 Rue de Bassano, Pa- to June 15.

Stein's abstract canvases ustively painted, with an ive sense of color and rency. Occasionally a will emerge out of a web ms, a feature which is s a bit prejudicial to the in which it appears. The is intimate and thought- e effect suffers somewhat from the fact that the canvas is often badly stretched.

* * *

Yosl Bergner, Galerie Hardy, 27 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to June 30.

A series of oils on canvas designed as illustrations for the novels of Franz Kafka and well conceived as such. The tone is expressionistic, naturally enough, and color is sparingly used, so that we have something that looks almost like color drawings in oil. The works are closely connected with the text they illustrate—as the music of a lied is connected with the poem.

* * *

John Walker, Galerie Marguerite Lamy, 4 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 4, to July 10.

Born in Birmingham in 1939, John Walker has been a visiting professor at Yale since last year. This exhibition assembles paintings, mostly of a large scale, and drawings. Abstract compositions, sober and with a high aesthetic quality, the paintings are predominantly white with other colors glowing through here and there. Large planes and simple forms, an authoritative tone seem to characterize the work of this artist who is having his first show in Paris after showing a good deal in London, Leeds and New York.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

From June 5 through September 20, the Louvre will present its "Homage to Titian," marking the 400th anniversary of the Italian painter's death in Venice. In the Salle des Etats, 14 major works will be displayed, including one, from a private collection, that has not been seen in Paris since 1957.

* * *

Another homage, honoring the 200th anniversary of the birth of the English painter John Constable, will be mounted at the Louvre, Salle des Pastels, from June 11 through August 23. Sketches, watercolors and drawings from the Victoria and Albert Museum in London have been selected to show the painter's evolution, and his influence on 18th-century French painters.

* * *

An exhibition of paintings and graphics by the late Demetrius Galanis, a French artist of Greek origin, has opened at the Musée de Montmartre, 17 rue Saint-Vincent, Paris 18. The exhibition, under the auspices of the Centre Culturel Hellenique in Paris, includes works on loan from the National Gallery of Athens. It continues on view through September.

Moore in Zurich

ZURICH, June 4 (AP).—One hundred and thirty-one sculptures by Henry Moore have gone on display here in the park along Lake Zurich. Graphic art and maquettes will be on view in specially built pavilions until Aug. 28.

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LONDON

Shakespeare and Globular Gospel

By John Walker

LONDON (IHT).—Doing Shakespeare plain is a trend encouraged by the National Theatre's Peter Hall and his script advisor John Russell Brown and exemplified by George Murcell, artistic director of St. George's Theatre, who plans to present all of Shakespeare's plays in the next seven years in his modern version of an Elizabethan playhouse.

It is a reaction against what is known, with a flourish of capital letters, as Director's Theater although, in the case of Mr. Hall it also appears to be a middle-aged repentance for his own youthful excesses. It is less understandable now than the similar movement toward simplicity at the beginning of this century, inaugurated by William Poel for the Elizabethan Stage Society.

Then, there was something worth reacting against—the tradition of operatic realism, full blown productions where the emphasis was on elaborate scenery and unnecessary effects (live rabbits hopping around "A Midsummer Night's Dream"). Modern Shakespearean productions, even when the director is being perverse, have a fluidity of staging that matches the freedom of the Elizabethan theater.

'Romeo and Juliet'

At St. George's, where "Romeo and Juliet" has now joined "Twelfth Night" in the first season's repertory, Mr. Murcell is reacting against modern interpretations of Shakespeare. In his permanent program note, he writes, "It is essential to realize that the characters which Shakespeare created were bounded by certain attitudes and beliefs relative to his time and not by modern political, ethical and psychological factors.

"It is therefore undesirable to make Hamlet an Œdipus-complex melancholic and Julius Caesar a Fascist dictator in the Hitler mode and other such tortuous ramifications."

Mr. C. Walter Hodges, who designed St. George's Globe-like stage, has expressed it more succinctly as "Shakespeare as Shakespeare intended," a slogan that begs as many questions as Mr. Murcell's challenging statement. Pre-Freudian though the Elizabethans undoubtedly were (and as the complex Œdipus was for that matter), they still possessed a theoretical understanding of human behavior capable of similar insights.

The best of modern directors, too, do not impose entirely arbitrary frameworks on Shakespeare's plays. Peter Brook's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" owed its special magic not to the exotic brilliance of the staging but to a detailed understanding of the text and to actors who were able to respond fully to the poetry and to communicate their response.

On the brink of this ideological battle over Shakespeare, it is important to remember, as Freud knew, that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. And neither of the productions so far at St. George's is good enough to convince that Mr. Murcell's approach is going to be particularly rewarding.

Mr. Hodges's permanent setting is charming and elegant, almost toy-like, and has the great advantage of reducing the theater's production costs. On the otherwise open, thrust stage are three small stage-houses, on two levels, that form an inner stage and a setting for balcony scenes or musicians.

But so far, the actors do not seem at home on their stage. The stage-houses are not put to much imaginative use and, when they are used, seem too distant to focus the action. The actors tend to step around them in order to get to the front of the stage, the only place where effective communication with the audience is possible.

For the theater is still acoustically imperfect. There is an echo of a sort familiar to any who have sat through an Anglican sermon, a boom that muddies the sense, often a gain in a church but not in the theater.

Neither Peter McEnery as Romeo nor Sarah Badel as Juliet suggested adolescent lovers. Miss Badel, in particular, had a poise and a caution that made her seem more a contemporary of her nurse, played well by Rosemary Leach as a sharp-tongued middle-aged woman. Miss Badel, though, spoke her lines with a bell-like clarity that cut through the confused babble of others' speeches.

Mr. McEnery has little of the wayward passion of a young lover, suggesting more a lean world-weariness that becomes more effective as the play proceeds.

These are early days for St. George's, a project of admirable intent. But it must provide productions more exciting than its opening ones to convince the unconverted of the truth of its globular gospel.

MUSIC

'Leapin' Lennie' Conducts Touring N.Y. Philharmonic

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 4 (IHT).—Audiences exposed to the American programs being offered by Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic on the orchestra's current 11-city Bicentennial European tour may well find themselves wondering what America's composers have been up to for the past quarter of a century.

The newest work on the program offered last night at Royal Albert Hall, the program most European audiences are hearing, was Aaron Copland's "Lincoln Portrait," which dates from 1942. William Warfield was on hand to enunciate with much dignity the thoughts of President Abe. For the rest, there were William Schumann's "American Festival Overture" (1939); Roy Harris's Symphony No. 3 (1938); Gershwin's "An American in Paris" (1928) and "Rhapsody in Blue" (1924) and Charles Ives's "The Unanswered Question" (1908).

Ives provided the best music, Gershwin the most fun, with some wry amusement to be savored in noting how much more music Ives achieved with very few notes, thinly scored, than Schumann with a great many notes requiring a virtuoso performance by the whole orchestra.

There was further food for thought in the juxtaposition of Ives and Gershwin on the one hand and Harris and Copland on the other. The Copland and Harris works are intelligently conceived and skillfully crafted, but both sound rather like film scores in search of a film, preferably a documentary, and the Nadia Boulanger nurtured fastidiousness is no substitute for the genius with which Ives and Gershwin were endowed by nature.

Bernstein directed "Rhapsody in Blue" from the piano in a curiously over-articulated performance, the impression unimproved by spotlighting that revived memories of Jessie Crawford at the mighty Wurlitzer. On his feet for the rest of the program, Bernstein was his familiar dedicated and exuberant self, including those idiosyncratic spasms of levitation which prompted one irreverent spectator to mutter: "Leapin' Lennie."

'Main Street' Of Roman Jerusalem Found

JERUSALEM, June 4 (AP).—Israeli archaeologists say they have uncovered the remains of a colonnaded boulevard that was Jerusalem's main street in Roman times.

The "Cardo," 13 meters wide, cut through ancient Jerusalem from north to south in the second century AD.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 4

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47½	37¾	AbbtLab .88	16	57	43½	43	43½	— ⅛
51½	38	ACF In 2.60	8	15	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
4½	2¾	AdmDg .04e	7	6	3	3	3	
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		12	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Adms Millis	7	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	—
13½	7¾	Addresso	8	64	9	8½	8½	— ½
19⅝	7¼	Adviny .18e		14	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
28	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	12	x167	24½	24	24½	+ ½
14⅝	9⅝	Ahmans .22	5	15	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Aileen Inc	15	31	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
82½	68¼	AirPrd .20b	19	26	79½	78½	78½	— ½
13½	11½	AirbnFrt n	13	16	12½	12	12	— ½
29¾	17½	Aircoinc 1	7	78	29½	28¼	28¾	— ¾
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	6	88	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25¼	18¾	Akzona 1.20	11	13	19½	19½	19½	— ½
15⅞	13⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	8	5	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
111	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z300	107	107	107	
17⅝	11⅛	Alaskin .50e	6	37	13½	13⅜	13⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	14	Albanyin .60	15	x3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
9½	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	21	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	17⅞	Alberisn .72	8	7	19¼	19	19	
30⅞	19⅞	AlcanAlu .40	94	2186	25½	25	25⅛	— 1¾
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	6	27	16½	16⅜	16½	
23	21⅞	AlconLb .28	20	9	22½	22⅛	22¼	— ¼
9⅛	6¼	Alexdrs .36b	5	145	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
11⅝	7½	AllegCp .45i	20	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
43¾	26½	AllgLud 1.80	8	10	36½	36¼	36¼	— ¼
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ½
20	16⅛	AllgPw 1.60	8	115	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
20	9⅞	AllenGrp .60	10	x17	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	8	562	37	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
13½	10	AlldMnt .60	6	105	11¼	10½	10⅝	— ½
59¾	45¾	AlldStr 1.70	6	39	46½	46¼	46¼	— ¼
4⅝	2¼	Alld Suppmt		41	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
21¾	11½	AllisChal .60	7	268	20⅞	20¼	20½	— ⅜
9¼	6¾	AlltrAut .56	9	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9⅞	6	AlphaP Ind	11	14	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
55¾	39½	Alcoa 1.34	32	837	54	53½	53½	— ½
41½	33¾	AmalSug 3a	3	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
59½	47	Amax 1.75	14	60	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
58⅞	52⅞	Amax pf3		40	56½	55½	55½	+ ¼
19½	11½	AMBAC .80	8	22	19	18⅞	19	
9	4⅞	Amcord .34	7	20	7½	7½	7½	
21¾	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
37½	29½	Amrc pf2.60		1	33½	33½	33½	
23¼	16½	A Hess .30b	6	474	21½	21	21	— ¼
53⅞	45⅞	A Hes pf3.50		37	51½	51½	51½	— 1
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35½	30½	AmCan 2.20	8	52	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	21	A Can pf1.75		10	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅞	AmCen Mtg		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16½	13	AmCred wi		15	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
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9½	7¼	Am Distill		16	9	8¼	8¼	
28½	19¼	ADistTel .64	10	31	21	21	21	
13⅞	12½	ADul pf.84a		1	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
23¼	20¼	AmElPw 2	8	245	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
15	10	AFamily .29	8	71	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅝	2¼	AmFin Sys		7	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
24¼	22⅛	AGIBd 1.76a		23	23⅛	23½	23½	+ ½
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		14	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	12½	A Grins .63	6	104	12½	12⅛	12½	
26½	21¼	A Gin pf1.80		7	22	22	22	— ⅛
17½	13¾	A Gins pf.90		3	14	14	14	
18½	13	AmHoist .80	4	50	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
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8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	5	33	7	6⅞	7	
7¾	5	Am Motors	4	189	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	32½	A NatR 2.44	7	53	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
12¼	8½	AmSeat .32e	6	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14	8	A Ship 1.07t	6	13	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	19½	AmStand 1	7	249	22	21½	21¾	— 1½
76½	54½	A Std pf4.75		13	70	63	63	— 2½
9¼	6⅝	AmSteril .20	11	40	6⅝	6½	6½	
31½	25½	AmStrs 1.90	5	20	29¼	29½	29½	— ¾
58⅞	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	520	54¼	54¼	54¼	
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		22	53½	52¼	55½	— ¼
48¾	45	ATT pf3.74		51	45¾	45¾	45¾	

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	96.50	97.10	105.60	97.10
Brussels	113.96	119.05	133.02	118.30
Frankfurt	144.93	144.37	159.66	141.48
London 30	378.50	367.10	420.80	361.70
London 500	378.50	367.1	420.80	364.70
Milan	75.04	76.16	91.17	72.23
Paris	99.30	99.80	112.10	97.10
Sydney	466.14	466.03	472.91	444.73
Tokyo (n)	351.14	351.72	351.73	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4717.34	4727.71	4727.71	4403.06
Zurich	282.50	283.30	304.00	282.50

(n) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

June 4, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	364	Matsu E. Wks.	677
Canon	451	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	149
Dai Nip. Print.	493	Mitsubi Corp.	443
Fuji Bank	331	Mitsui Co.	432
Fuji Photo	575	Mitsukoshi	460
Hitachi	217	Nippon Elec.	195
Honda Motor	777	Sharp	401
C. Itoh	306	Shiseido	1,700
Japan Air L.	1,720	Sony Corp.	2,820
Kansai El. P.	698	Sumitomo Bk.	340
Kao Soap	495	Taisho Marine	273
Kirin Brewery	396	Takeda Chem.	233
Komatsu	413	Teijin	164
Kubota	326	Tokio Marine	563
Matsu Ind.	698	Toray	159
		Toyota Motor	925

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices June 4, 1976

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	53½	54
1st Bk Sy	43¾	44½
1stEmp S	6¾	7½
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Hartf NC	11¾	12½
Midl Bks	19½	20½
Shaw Cp	21½	22½
U Va Bks	15¼	15¾
Va N Bnk	17¼	18¼
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	18¾	19¼
G Reinsu	151	155
Industrials		
A FA PrS	5¾	6¼
AID Inc	6½	7¼
AVM Cp	1⅞	2⅛
Acushnt	21	22
Addisn W	7¾	8½
Adv Ros	2⅛	2½
Alberts	6¾	7½
Allco Inc	8¼	8¾
Allyn Bec	5⅜	5⅞
A El Lab	1¼	1¾
Am Exp	34½	35
Am Finl	7½	8
Am Furn	3	3¼
Am Greet	8¼	8¾
A Micro	9⅝	10⅛
Am Telev	17	17¾
Am Weld	9⅝	10⅝
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5⅞	6¼
Anheus B	29	29½
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWIG	19½	19⅞
Arvida	11½	12
AsCC Bot	15	15¾
AtlGas Lt	12⅝	13
Baird At	3⅛	3⅝
Bang Hy	12⅜	12⅞
Bkam Rlt	6¾	7¼
Bassett F	21¾	22
Bayls Mk	8	8½
Beeline F	5⅝	6⅛
Betz Lab	34½	35¼
Bibb Co	7⅞	8¼
Bird Son	42	44
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
Bick Hills	18⅞	19⅞
Bonza Inf	4	4½
Braden	5	5½
Brinks	8¼	8¾
Brks Sca	16	16¼
Brwning	4⅛	4⅝
Buckb M	5⅛	5¾
Buckeye	10	10½
Burn Sim	4¾	5¼
CalWSv	27½	29
Campl Ch	2⅝	3
Canrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	8⅝	9
Capin Air	2¼	2⅝
Cap Tec	2¼	3¼
Care Cp	2⅝	3
CenVt PS	13⅛	13½
Chm Lee	10	11
Chesa Ut	10¾	11½
Chi Bridg	73½	75
Chltn Cp	6	6½
ChrisSe	12½	13½
Circle F	3½	4¼
CitznUt A	32¼	32¾
CitznUt B	29⅛	29⅝
Clark Mf	28⅞	29¼
Clow Cp	6⅞	7½
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	12½	13¼
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	27¼	28½
Con Pap	26½	27½
Craw Co	10	10½
Cross Co	14½	15¼
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	6¼	7¼
Data Dgn	5⅝	6
Data 100	10¼	10¾
Dayt Ic	39	40½
Decor In	2⅝	2⅞
DeKlb Ag	33½	34½
Delhi Oil	3⅞	4¼
DeLux C	24½	25¼
Det CanT	12¼	13¼
Det InfBr	29	30
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	17¼	18
Dixn Cru	16¾	17½
Docutel	8	8¾
Dollar G	10¼	10⅝
Dorch G	9¼	9½
Dow Jone	25½	26¼
Doyle DB	12¼	12¾
Dunkin D	6⅛	6⅝
Duriron	25¼	26¼
Eberln In	2⅞	3⅛
Econ Lab	24¾	25¼
ElPas El	10⅛	10¾
Elba Syst	2¼	2¾
Elder Be	7½	8¼
Elec Nucl	7½	8¼
Elec Mod	1⅛	2
Energy C	15⅝	16½
Entwistl	3½	4¼
Equty Oil	21⅞	22¾
Ethan Al	20¾	21½
Fb Tek	⅞	1¼
Finsrht	5	5⅜
Fst Bost	19¾	20
Fickngr	11⅝	11⅞
Fla WatU	⅝	1
Forest O	15⅝	16
Frmigtl	1	1½
Fotomat	15¼	15¾
FrkinCo	4	4⅝
Frnkin El	8⅞	9⅜
Frnd Ice	20¾	21½
Gen RIEs	3¾	4⅜
Gov EFin	10	10¼
Graph Cn	14½	15¼
Green Mt	10¼	10¾
Grey Adv	10⅝	10⅞
Gulf Intst	15	15⅝
Gyrodn	2¼	3¼
Harper R	8½	8⅞
Henred F	19½	20¼
Holobm	1⅛	1⅜
Hoover	12⅛	12⅝
Horiz Res	1½	2½
Huds Pap	26¾	27¾
Hyatt Cp	5⅝	6
Hyatt Int	4⅝	4⅞
Ind Nuclr	4¼	4⅝
Infra Ind	1¼	2¼
Intel Cp	67½	69
Interc En	8¾	9¾
Intrmk In	2¼	2¾
Intrmt G	12¾	13¼
InBk Wsh	3⅛	3¾
IaSou Ut	23	23½
Jamsby	12½	13¼
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1
Joslyn M	13½	14¼
Kaisr Stl	37	38
KaisStl pf	18⅞	19⅞
Kelvar	3⅛	3½
Kaman A	22½	23¼
Kamps A	8¼	8¾
Kate Gre	½	¾
Kaysam	3¼	3¾
Kear Tr	7	7⅝
Kelly Svc	17¾	18½
Keuff Ess	14	15
Keye Fib	13⅝	14
Key CusF	7⅞	8⅜
King Inf	1⅝	1⅜
Knap Vog	17¼	18¼
Lance In	21¾	22½
Land Res	1⅛	1⅝
Lane Co	23¼	24¼
Lin Bcast	15¼	15⅞
Los Elrn	3½	4½
Madin G	12¾	13¼
Mai Rlty	⅞	1⅛
Mailkrt	40¾	41¾
Manor C	4	4½
Maul LP	10½	10¾
McCor	33¼	34
McQuay	16½	17¼
Measur	12⅝	13¼
Medtrn	28¾	29½
Merid In	1¼	2
Midlsx W	13½	14¼
Midld Ca	7⅞	2⅜
Midw Gt	13½	14½
Millipr	22½	24
Miner In	1⅞	2⅜
Minn Gas	19⅛	19½
Miss Vl G	15¾	16¼
Mrs S Pie	16½	17
Monf Col	5⅛	5⅞
Moore P	7¼	8½
Moore S	16¼	17¼
Morg Res	1⅜	1⅞
Mostek	16⅞	17¼
Motch M	3¾	4¾
Mot Club	1⅞	2⅜
Mueller	12½	13½
Nareg Co	6½	7¼
Nat G&O	10⅛	10½
Nat Lib	4⅝	4¾
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅞
Natnw Rl	3¼	4¼
NJ Nat G	13⅞	14½
Nielsn A	18	18½
Nielsn B	17⅞	18⅞
NoCar Gs	11⅜	11¾
NoEOl un	19	19¾
Nortrp Kl	9⅛	9⅝
NW NatG	8¼	8⅝
NW PuSv	16¾	17¼
Noxel Cp	15¾	16¼
Ogilvy M	27	27¾
Ohio Ferr	20½	21½
Oil Shale	5	5½
Ormont	9¼	9⅝
Otter TP	17⅝	17⅞
Over NA	6½	7¼
Pabst Br	24⅝	25⅝
PacGa R	23½	24½
Pakco	¼	1½
Parks H	3⅞	4⅛
Pauley P	6	6⅜
Peerl Mf	15½	16½
Pa Enter	15½	15¾
PzzlOff B	13¼	14
Pepsi BW	9½	10
Petrsn H	11¼	12
Petrolit	68½	70
Pettibon	26¼	27¼
Philip L	11⅛	11⅞
Piedmt A	4⅛	4⅝
Pinkrtn	33¼	34
Pion HiB	16½	17
Pistlin	2¼	3¼
Possis Cp	1½	2
Progrp	1⅜	1⅝
Pub S NC	10¼	11¼
P Bemet	17½	18½
PutD Cap	6½	6⅝
Qual Inns	2⅞	3¼
Ragen Pr	2	2½
Rehall C	5⅛	5⅝
Raych Cp	150	155
Raymnd	12	13
Recog Eq	8⅛	8⅞
Read Ex	47½	48¼
Robin M	13¼	14¼
Roselon	4⅜	4⅝
Rouse	4¼	4½
Rus Stov	12½	13¼
Sadlier	2⅝	3
Scan Dat	2¼	2⅝
Scripps H	27½	29½
Seis Delt	2	2⅝
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	35¼	36
Snap Tls	33¼	34¼
SolidSt Sc	7⅝	8¾
S Cal Wat	11½	12
SwGs Cp	9⅞	10¼
Sw El Sv	14⅞	15½
Standyn	23	23½
Std Regis	16½	17¼
Stan HPd	14½	15½
Sterlg Str	4⅞	5½
Strawb Cl	27½	29
Super El	6¼	6⅝
TIME DC	4⅝	4⅞
Tampax	32½	33½
Taylr Wl	12⅝	12⅞
Tech Pub	11½	12½
Tecum P	42	44
Tennant	29¾	31½
Tifny Co	8⅝	9⅝
Transo O	11½	12
Trico Pd	27⅞	28¾
Trim OG	1¾	2⅛
Tymshr	24¼	24¾
Tyson F	16½	16⅝
Un McGIT	11¼	12¼
US Bnknt	7⅛	7⅝
US Surg	10⅝	10⅞
US TrkLn	15¾	16¼
Up Pen P	17	17¾
Valley Gs	8⅝	9½
VanD Air	8½	9¼
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	6⅝	6¾
Ventron	29	30½
Wads Pu	8½	9
Wsh NG	11⅞	12⅛
Webb Re	6	6½
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2⅝
Weight W	6⅛	6¾
Weldtrn	1½	2
Weling M	7⅛	7⅝
Well Gar	5	5¾
Welsbch	3½	4¼
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	1⅝
Westmd	59½	60¼
Wdwrd L	25⅞	26⅜
Wright W	4	4½
ZionUt. B	22	23

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(Continued on Page 10.)

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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 5-6, 1976

rmah Oil ıds Claim U.K. Bank

Compensation P Share Deal

ON, June 4, (AP-DJ).— Oil Co. has sent to the England a claim arising e central bank's acquisi- m Burmah of shares of Petroleum Co., Alastair Burmah's chairman, said

own told the company's meeting that "this is a vitally important step ch I hope stockholders ress today for fuller de- a matter of this nature surely not be debated in

Burmah board has been onsiderable pressure from npany's shareholders to e Bank of England for compensation for the BP

rly 1975 the central bank a total of 77.8 million res from Burmah at a 230 pence a share. The ion was part of a finan- ce operation for Burmah, ncountered serious finan- ficulties in late 1974.

Share Price Rises

ah shareholders have voic- ing dismay over the trans- as the price of BP shares nted. BP's shares closed 635 pence, up 17 from y's close.

Rankin, president of the shareholders action noted that the Bank of l was showing a profit of £300 million on its BP urchase.

man Down told newsmen that Burmah might seek nction to restrain the f England from selling its reholding.

ah's financial problems risen mainly from heavy n its tanker operations. own said Burmah's tank- currently totals 31 vessels, rom 42 a year earlier. e said, "any hope of prof- mployment for these re- g vessels is still related to rld tanker situation as a

ah built up its tanker fleet in the expectations that minal in the Bahamas e of value to U.S. import- a means of cutting freight rom the Mideast to the draught ports of the U.S. ast.

own said. "There are signs reasing interest in the ion of this terminal and a factor that could prove ntage to us, but there is spect for miracles that turn substantial tanker nto profits."



United Press International.

DUST SETTLES—Dealers' room at Barclays Bank in London, where things were much quieter Friday after the recent hectic trading. The pound firmed to $1.72.

Other Foreign Makers Report Declines

Japanese Buck Trend in U.S. Car Sales

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 4 (AP-DJ).—The auto industry's small-car sales problems, brought on by the public's renewed penchant for larger models, has been well-publicized. Detroit had made repeated cutbacks in the output of its smallest models, and foreign auto-sales totals—comprised primarily of small cars—seem to be steadily sliding, too.

But unlike American auto makers, importers do not seem to be suffering equally.

"It looks like it will be a very bad year for some importers," acknowledges Robert McElwaine, executive vice-president of the American Imported Automobile Dealers' Association. "But it will be a good year for some others"—primarily the Japanese auto makers.

Indeed, while overall foreign-car sales so far this year are down about 15 per cent from the first five months of last year, and as a group importers are taking less than 14 per cent of the market, compared with a 20-per-cent slice at this time last year, some Japanese auto companies are running up higher and higher sales totals. And they are looking for continued gains through the rest of 1976.

Sales of Toyotas, the top-selling import, are running about 18 per cent ahead of the year-ago pace, while sales of Datsuns are up about 10 per cent and Hondas 33 per cent. So far this year, sales of Japanese-made autos are accounting for more than half of all U.S. import sales.

By contrast, many European auto makers are having a struggle in the United States. Sales of Volkswagens through last month were down about 43 per cent from a year earlier—which was also a weak year for the one-time king of the importers.

Industry sales analysts and import company executives say a combination of factors are boosting Japanese-import sales, while depressing sales of their overseas rivals. For one thing, more favorable currency exchange rates have enabled the Japanese auto makers to continue to import cars that are priced at around $3,000, and it is these lower-priced cars that are selling the best. Datsun's B-210 series, for example, priced between $2,900 and $3,200, is accounting for about half of the company's total U.S. sales.

Realizing their pricing advantage, analysts say the Japanese auto makers have been shipping more and more cars to the United States to ensure ample dealer inventories. With a big supply of cars on hand, the Japanese importers have become more aggressive in selling, sponsoring dealer sales-incentive contests as a means of pushing more cars out of the showroom. At the same time, the Japanese automakers have been expanding their dealer networks, particularly in the Midwest.

On the other hand, many European importers have been forced to raise their prices until their small cars are selling between $4,000 to $7,000, putting them in the same range as many of Detroit's larger compact and intermediate-sized models, the ones which U.S. consumers have been turning to recently. Volkswagen's Rabbit, for example, starts at about $3,500, but dealers say most models leave the showroom at about $4,000 and up.

In the face of continuing declines by most non-Japanese importers, several industry insiders are revising their foreign-car sales forecast for 1976. Detroit auto-company sales analysts say, "Importers will have to scrap like the devil to reach 1.5 million units this year." Imported cars are selling currently at about a 1.4-million annual rate, he says.

But others, looking at the surprising gains by Japanese importers, think the year-end total may still be in the range previously expected. Mr. McElwaine, the import-dealer official, says, "I still think importers will be able to deliver about 1.5 million new cars this year; that's roughly the same level we've been at for about the last six years."

U.S. Jobless Rate Falls; Prices Up .3%

Economy Expanding With Inflation Curbed

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 4 (IHT).—New figures showing that unemployment has resumed its decline and wholesale prices have slackened their rate of increase presented a picture of an expanding economy with inflation still under control, the Labor Department reported today.

According to the department, the jobless rate fell 0.2 per cent in May after holding steady the preceding two months. At the same time, wholesale prices rose 0.3 per cent—far less than the 0.8-per-cent surge in April.

The unemployment rate was 7.8 per cent in May with 6.9 million Americans out of work, a decrease of 180,000 from April. Total employment continued to expand, adding another 300,000 persons in May for a record total of 87.7 million.

While the May rate was the lowest since December, 1974, and far below the recession peak of 8.9 per cent a year ago, it was still quite high by historical standards.

Most of the new jobs last month were filled by adult women, whose unemployment rate dropped by 0.5 per cent to 6.8 per cent. The jobless rate for adult men and for almost all other groups showed only minor changes.

The rate for teen-agers dropped from 19.2 to 18.5 per cent, the rate for whites fell from 6.7 to 6.6 per cent and the rate for blacks and other minorities fell from 13 to 12.2 per cent.

In its price report, the Labor Department said that a slowdown in the rise of farm prices to 0.6 per cent, compared with a 4.2-per-cent rise in April, held the rise in wholesale prices down. The department said that the rise in industrial prices also slowed to 0.1 per cent.

The decline in the rate of increase for wholesale prices should help quiet fears, at least temporarily, that a new round of severe inflation was about to begin.



Milan Turk



Richard Drogosz

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Milan Turk has been appointed vice-president of Stauffer Chemical Co. and general manager of Stauffer's Geneva-based Europe division. He succeeds Roy Sambrook, who will return to the company's corporate headquarters in the United States as group vice-president responsible for international operations. Mr. Turk was previously general manager of Stauffer's Latin American division.

* * *

Samuel Kalish, president of Revlon International, is to be the new president and chief executive of Max Factor, the cosmetic and perfume company. He has been president of Revlon International since 1971. Chester Firstein was the former president of Max Factor.

* * *

Sheraton Management Corp. has named Charles Whittaker as vice-president and divisional controller with responsibilities for Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

* * *

Claude Hankes-Drielsma has been appointed as an adviser to the board of Capel-Cure Myers Ltd. stockbrokers. He was previously on the board of merchant bankers Robert Fleming Co.

Richard Drogosz has been named director of marketing for the residential division of Honeywell Europe. He was previously market manager for the residential division. He succeeds Richard Skow, who has been named manager of administration and marketing for International Control Systems at Honeywell's head office in the United States.

* * *

Hilton International has appointed Thomas Griffith director of marketing Europe. For the past year he has been at the Milan Hilton as acting general manager. He replaces Otto Herning, who has left the organization.

* * *

Carlos Salvatori has been promoted to vice-president by Citibank NA. He has been with the bank since 1960 and served in various parts of the world before coming to London in 1971.

* * *

RCA Corp. has appointed Anthony Conrad, president and chief executive officer, to the additional post of chairman of the board. He replaces Robert Sarnoff, who resigned at the end of last year.

Interest Rate Rise Causes Stock Slump

Investors Fear Level Of 8% by Year's End

NEW YORK, June 4 (IHT).—An increase in the banking industry's prime interest rate sent prices tumbling across a broad front on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Citibank started the latest round of prime rate rises. It marked the second consecutive weekly boost in the key lending rate, and according to many analysts it raised a fear among investors that the rate could move appreciably higher by year-end.

Some bankers and money market analysts have predicted a prime rate in the neighborhood of 8 per cent by the end of 1976. And analysts said today's action by some major banks convinced more investors that such a possibility is "very real."

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 9.90 points to 963.90, and about 1,010 issues showed losses to about 355 gains.

Volume totaled 15.96 million shares compared with 18.9 million yesterday.

Analysts noted that the interest rate problem overshadowed favorable news of a lower unemployment rate last month and a slackening in the rate of gain of wholesale prices.

Simplicity Pattern, which predicted flat earnings for the year, surrendered 1 5/8 to 12 1/4.

Masco dropped 1 1/2 to 24 1/2. It announced a $75-million debenture offering.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined, with losers topping gainers, 492 to 33. Turnover approximated 52,537 contracts compared with 54,906 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.70 to 102.20.

Soybean futures reversed declines of the last two sessions and advanced 9 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wheat futures lost nearly 6 cents, but oats were up 3 1/4 and corn 2 1/4. Soybean meal prices were mixed, but soy oil was up about 35 points, or one-third cent a pound.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, June 4 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $641 million to $2.815 billion in the week ending May 26, the Federal Reserve Board said. This was $302 million higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the week ended May 28, 1975.

U.S. Retail Sales Lag in May But Stores Call It Aberration

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP-DJ).—The spurt in U.S. retail sales sputtered in May, due mostly to bad weather and comparisons with the year-earlier month's strong showing, chain-store executives say. They termed the slump a one-month aberration.

Major chain stores yesterday reported sales increases for May that were sharply below monthly gains of the past six months.

Sears Roebuck sales were up only 4 per cent, compared with 12 per cent in April. J.C. Penney had a 7-per-cent gain compared with 20 per cent in April. S.S. Kresge reported a 13-per-cent increase, down from April's 36 per cent. Montgomery Ward sales were up 5 per cent compared with 9 per cent in April, while F.W. Woolworth's 8-per-cent gain compared with its 31-per-cent rise in April.

Other increases included 10 per cent at Dayton Hudson, 4 per cent at May Department Stores, 1 per cent at Zayre Corp., and 10 per cent at Cityproducts.

Retail sales are being watched closely by economists as an indicator of how long the current recovery might continue. Several recent consumer-confidence polls have indicated that consumer confidence may be flagging.

Last week, the Conference Board said that its consumer-confidence index sagged enough in the past two months to more than offset a January-February gain.

"One month's sales can't give you the whole picture," cautions Lester Burcham, chairman of F. W. Woolworth. "There was a lot of cold weather. People don't buy shoes or wearables for spring under those conditions. They never have and they never will. We're still looking forward to a good summer selling season."

Similarly, Arthur Wood, Sears chairman, expects sales increases "to improve with the return of normal weather." Sales of most major appliances and home furnishings continued their strong performance of recent months, he said. If consumers are, indeed, tightening up, these would be among the first merchandise categories to be affected, retailers say.

Kresge looks for its June sales to be "back over 20 per cent after May's disappointing performance, says Robert Brewer, vice-president. Kresge saw "nice movement" of seasonal merchandise, such as outdoor and sporting equipment, in the South, Southwest and some parts of the central United States where the weather was warm. This indicates that sales will pick up with rising temperatures in other parts of the country, Mr. Brewer adds.

Business Loans at N.Y. Banks Set Biggest Rise in 17 Months

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT).—Business loans at leading New York City banks climbed $439 million in the week ended Wednesday in their largest increase in more than 17 months, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

The increase was the second in a row, following a long string of decline, and it indicated a firming of demand for credit by corporate borrowers. Over the last year, business loans have declined a total of $4.7 billion in the aftermath of the national recession.

The Fed also confirmed the continued upward trend in interest rates, and it reported that the money supply had remained virtually unchanged in the latest reporting week. The rise in interest rates indicated that major commercial banks would consider another increase in their prime lending rate, and today Citibank and Chemical Bank announced prime rate rises to 7.25 per cent from 7 per cent. Other banks were following the lead.

The prime rate has moved independently of the demand for business loans for more than a year and has reflected mainly the cost of money. However, the increase in these loans could become a factor in base rate pricing if it is sustained. The $439-million increase in business loans in the latest week brought the total outstanding at major New York banks to $84.04 billion.

The upsurge followed a revised increase of $129 million the previous week and supplied encouragement to economists who have been awaiting a significant increase in commercial credit as confirmation of the national economic recovery.

Thus far in the recovery, corporate borrowers have been able to finance their cash needs internally and in general have reduced their borrowing. The recent increase in the demand for corporate credit, it sustained, would signify a strengthening of the recovery.

The narrowly defined money supply—know as M-1 and consisting of currency in circulation plus checking account balances—was unchanged at $303.1 billion in the week ended May 26, according to the central bank.

The more broadly defined money supply—called M-2 and consisting of M-1 plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large certificates of deposit—moved up $500 million to $697.7 billion in the May 26 statement week, the Fed reported. The M-3 figure for the previous week was revised downward by $200 million to $697.2 billion.

In the latest 13 weeks, or statistical quarter, M-1 has grown at an annual rate of 9.2 per cent, the Fed reported. Its target range for M-1 growth is 4.5 to 7 per cent for the 12 months between the final quarter of last year and the final quarter this year.

M-2 growth in the latest 13 weeks amounted to 11.2 per cent, or somewhat above the Federal Reserve target range of 7.5 to 10 per cent.

Roche to Oppose Danish Demand For Price Cuts

BASEL, June 4 (AP-DJ).—F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. said today that its Danish subsidiary received advance information that the government would require a 20-per-cent cut in the price of its tranquilizers Librium and Valium, as well as similar products made by other pharmaceuticals companies.

Roche said it planned to fight the Danish Monopolies Commission decision.

Complaining that it was given little opportunity to present its case, the company said prices for its two tranquilizers are the lowest in Scandinavia.

Roche said that the prices of Librium and Valium had been increased only marginally since the early 1960s, when the two tranquilizers were first introduced. Taking inflation into account, prices have actually gone down by 60 per cent, it said.

Japan Jobless Rate

TOKYO, June 4 (AP-DJ).—Japan's jobless workers totaled 1,130,000 in April, down 9.6 per cent from March but up 15.2 per cent from a year earlier, the statistics bureau of the prime minister's office reported today. The unemployment rate stood at 1.95 per cent.

nd of an American Dream As Foreign Jobs Dry Up

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP).—If you're an American dreaming of one day taking an overseas management job at a fabulous me you may run into more frustration than you would have a few years ago: The bloom may be off the rose.

Executive search firms here say that in some instances ericans have priced themselves out of the market, and that y foreign countries also have made such jobs far less active. "My searches have been considerably more difficult n a year ago," said Howard Johnson, a recruiting agent.

Until recently, he said, an American middle-management cutive with specific experience needed by Arab nations might and obtain twice and even three times the $22,000 to 000 salary he was being paid here.

With that income would come other benefits, too, including g home leaves, sometimes with expense-paid stopovers on the iera. "An American could come back in two years with a t egg it would take 10 years to build here," Mr. Johnson said.

Now, said Mr. Johnson, director of Middle East recruiting the search firm of Eastman & Beandine, the Arabs are ning to British managers, who are willing to work for only raction of American demands.

At the same time, American corporations operating in rope are finding it more expensive to staff their operations h Americans, and are replacing the Americans with European nagers, who have closed the gap in managerial abilities by rking in U.S. companies and by attending some of the ropean business schools opened since the mid-1960s.

IMF Gold Buyers Named

NDON, June 4 (AP-DJ).— Bank Corp. was the largest purchaser at the International Monetary Fund's first gold on of 780,000 ounces, the cial Times reported from ington today.

iss Bank Corp bought 178,000 s, or about 22.9 per cent of otal the report said.

second place was the Bank International Settlements, mostly deals on behalf of al banks. The BIS took 00 ounces, or about 28.8 per

percentage terms. Union of Switzerland bought 9.3 per cent, Dresdner Bank 8.2 per cent, N.M. Rothschild & Sons 7.9 per cent, Johnson Matthey 7.3 per cent, Republic National Bank 6.2 per cent, Samuel Montagu & Co. 4.1 per cent, Sharpsy Pixley 3.3 per cent and the Wozchod Bank in Zurich 2.6 per cent.

The remaining 7.4 per cent of the total was divided among other bidders, the report said.

In Paris, the newspaper Le Monde said the Bank of France purchased about 40,000 ounces, or slightly over a ton, at the auction.

The purchases were reportedly made through the BIS.

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SALE of FINE JEWELS NOVEMBER 1976



Pearl and diamond pendant sold Zürich May 76 for SF 25.000

At the same sale, Sotheby's obtained SF. 2,700,000 for a 24.44 carat pink diamond, a world auction record for a diamond

Entries for the November sale should be submitted as soon as possible
Sotheby's jewel expert will be visiting
Paris 9, 10 and 11 June
Monte-Carlo 14, 15 and 16 June

For appointments and further advice please contact :
Sotheby & Co 18 Bleicherweg 8022 Zürich, tel. 25 00 11
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 4

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25¼	19	Masonite .54	22	y61	19⅛	19½	19½+	¼
32¼	16⅛	MasseyFer 1	5	374	28⅛	27½	27½—	1
17¾	14⅝	MasCp 1.60		14	16	15¼	16 +	½
11¾	10⅛	MasInc .98e		11	11	10⅞	11	
12⅛	9¼	MasM 1.17e	9	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅝	19¼	MatsuE .28e	18	1587	23¼	23	23¼+	¼
53½	41¼	MayDSt 1.63	9	122	43½	42¼	43¼—	¼
30	24⅛	MayerOsc 1	10	8	27¾	27½	27½—	⅛
6⅝	3½	Mays JW	71	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
39	30¼	Maytg 1.30a	13	24	31¼	30¼	30¼—	1½
15⅝	10⅝	MBPX .40a	5	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
36	31⅞	MCA Inc	5	314	32	31½	31½—	¾
24½	14¼	McCord 1	6	3	23½	23¼	23¼—	¼
49⅞	37⅛	McDermot 1	6	176	49	48⅝	48¼—	1
66	53¾	McDnld .02e	24	842	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝—	¾
23⅞	14¾	McDonD .44	9	96	22⅞	21⅞	21¼	
30½	21¾	McGEd 1.40	13	37	30⅛	29⅞	30 +	½
17	12¼	McGrwH .64	10	40	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
48½	37½	McIntyr .75e	8	z10	39	39	39	
31⅞	20⅝	McKee 1.80	6	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅝
14¾	14¼	McKee wi		3	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅛
59¾	36½	McLean .92	9	2	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	
23¾	13¾	McLout 1.60	15	19	23¼	23	23	
12⅞	9⅛	McNeil .80	10	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
21	19⅞	MeadCp n	3	31	20¼	20	20	
55¾	36¾	Mea pfB2.80		6	52½	52⅛	52½—	⅛
25½	17	Medusa 1.40	12	10	25	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
5¾	3½	MEI Cp	6	17	4¼	4	4½—	⅛
25¼	17⅝	Melville .68	10	127	19¾	19¼	19½+	⅛
14⅝	9⅞	Monasc .50r	4	16	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅛
64½	50⅞	MercStr .80	9	4	51	50⅝	50⅝—	⅜
76	65	Merc 1.40	22	445	67⅝	66½	67½—	⅞
18¾	10¼	Meredith .70	6	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
31¼	14½	MerrLyn .80	8	949	23⅞	22½	22⅝—	1
29	19	MesaPet .10	21	163	27⅞	26¼	27¼+	⅞
33½	24⅛	MesP pf1.60		55	31	30⅞	31 +	½
7⅞	6¼	Mesabi 1.56e	8	214	9⅛	8½	8⅝	⅛
15¾	12⅞	MGM 1r	7	17	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
25¼	15	Metrom .6 0	9	789	24¼	23½	24 —	½
41	35½	MetE pf3.90		z170	36⅞	33¼	34 +	¼
17⅞	10¼	MGIC In .10		89	11	10⅞	10⅞	
14	11½	MichGs 1.10	6	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
24¼	17½	MichTube 1	6	3	20½	20¼	20¼+	⅛
27	26⅞	MhWi pf2.67		12	27¼	27¼	27¼	
20	13¾	Microwave	11	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	
15	12½	MidCit 1.12	8	27	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
16¼	13⅛	MidSUt 1.32	8	151	14⅜	14¼	14½	
3	1½	Midind Mtg		7	1½	1½	1½	
26⅝	19⅝	MidRo 1.40	7	78	25⅞	25¾	25½—	⅛
29½	22¼	MilesLb 1.28	9	92	26½	26¼	26¼+	¼
17⅞	9⅛	MiltBrad .44	8	4	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
65⅛	54⅞	MinMM 1.45	22	443	55⅛	54	54¼—	½
20⅝	16¼	MinnPL 1.65	7	14	19⅝	19¼	19½	
15¼	11⅛	MirroAl .96	9	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
12¼	3	MissnEq .28	7	16	10⅜	10¼	10¼—	⅛
37⅛	22⅞	MPacC 1.40	6	212	32⅞	32	32½—	⅞
32⅛	17¼	MoPacR pf1		8	29⅞	28⅞	28 —	1
15	9⅞	MoPSv .84b	6	17	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
60⅛	47½	MobilOl 3.40	7	275	59⅛	59½	59⅞	
7	3¼	Mobile Hom		21	4⅞	4½	4¾—	⅛
25	13⅞	Mohasco .90	6	34	18⅞	18¼	18¼—	⅛
7⅛	3	Mohk Data		108	6½	6	6¼—	⅜
32¼	13	Molycorp 1	12	28	31	30⅜	30⅞—	¼
42	28	Moly pf2.50		1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	5	23¾	23½	23½—	¼
13⅞	6⅞	Monogr .20	7	66	13⅛	13	13 —	¼
13⅝	8⅛	MonrEq .20	21	26	8⅛	8	8 —	¼
109	76	Monsan 2.60	9	155	93⅞	92½	92⅞—	⅛
32⅛	26⅞	MonDU 2.20	6	4	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛+	⅛
26	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	7	220	23	22¾	23 —	⅛
23⅛	21¼	MontSt 1.80a		10	21¾	21⅝	21¾+	⅛
9	7⅛	MCNY .76e	17	26	8⅞	8¾	8¾+	⅛
45⅞	29¼	MccreMcC 1	5	102	45½	45¼	45¼—	¼
62⅝	52⅜	Morgan 1.80	12	232	59⅝	58¾	59⅜+	⅜
26⅛	19⅛	MorrisKnu 1	6	6	23	23	23 —	⅛
4⅞	2½	MorseEl Pd		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
16⅞	10⅞	MorseSh .30	5	23	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
4¼	2½	MtgeTr Am		28	3½	3½	3½	
19½	13⅞	MorNor .83		20	16¾	16¼	16¼—	½
55⅞	41⅛	Motorola .70	31	392	55¼	54½	54⅝—	½
43¼	30¼	Mt Fuel 2	11	41	41¾	41⅛	41⅛—	½
23½	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	11	22¼	22¼	22⅛+	⅛
11¼	7	Munford .40	6	3	8¾	9¼	9¼	
7½	5⅛	Munfd pf.40		9	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
20	15⅞	Munsng 1.08	8	7	17½	17¼	17¼	
24⅛	16⅞	MurpOil .60	7	122	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
21⅛	12¾	MurryOh 1	7	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
14⅝	14¼	MutlOm 1.32		2	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
10	7⅛	MyersL .40		x27	7½	7⅛	7¼+	⅛

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42¾	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	41	39	38⅞	38⅞	
36½	30⅛	NalcoCh .80	19	29	33⅞	33¼	33½+	¼
15⅝	10⅜	NarcoSci .60	7	15	12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
17¼	10⅜	NashuaC .60	27	12	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
18⅝	11	NatAirl .50	503	134	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15¾	11⅞	N Avia .67e		8	14⅛	14½	14⅛—	⅜
14½	10⅛	NatCan .57	5	185	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞—	¼
26⅛	21	N Can pf1.50		4	22⅛	22½	22½	
43⅞	24⅛	NtlChem .40	15	32	25	24	24 —	1
6⅞	5⅜	NatCity Lin		20	5½	5½	5½	
51⅛	39⅞	NatDet 2.72	6	3	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	
26	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	8	94	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
69⅞	67⅛	NDst pf 4.25		z30	69	69	69 +	⅜
24	21	NatFuel 2.06	7	35	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
17	11⅝	NatGyp 1.05	10	x82	14⅛	14	14	
8	3⅛	Nat Homes		42	5	4⅞	5	
17⅛	6⅝	NatInd .30	4	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅞	11⅞	NtInd pf1.25		2	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
20¼	14⅝	Nt MedCare	12	23	17⅝	17	17	
14	7⅛	NMedE .28b	6	39	11	10⅞	11	
67¾	30¼	N Pres 1.20a	9	32	63⅝	62¼	62¼—	1¾
55⅛	39	Nat Semicn	29	247	42⅝	41¾	41¾+	⅛
14½	9⅝	N SvcInd .78	6	11	12½	12¼	12¼+	⅛
16	12⅞	N Stand .96	7	22	16⅛	15	15	
56¾	44¾	N Starch .88	16	13	52¾	52	52 —	1
52½	37⅝	NatlStl 2.50	19	256	49⅛	48¾	48⅞+	⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Nat Tea		1	4	4	4 —	⅛
28½	21	Natoma 1.20	10	x568	28⅜	27¼	28 —	⅛
31⅞	23⅛	NCR Cp .72	12	453	29⅝	29	29⅝	
20	16⅛	Neptune .60	9	5	17	17	17	
21⅝	17½	NevPw 1.60	5	9	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
24	21⅜	NevP pf2.30		2990	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
21	19¼	NEngEl 1.86	8	x31	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
14½	12¾	NEnGE 1.32	7	15	18⅛	19⅛	13⅛	
29¼	26⅜	NEnP pf2.76		13	28½	28⅜	28⅜—	⅛
30¾	25¾	N EngT 2.36	11	x29	28	27¾	28 +	¼
15⅛	11	Newhall .46	9	4	14⅛	14	14	
31	23	Newmt 1.60	15	155	27	26½	26½—	⅛
95	73½	Nwmt pf4.50		3	83	83	83 —	1½
27⅛	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	44	26¼	25¾	25⅞—	½
14¼	12½	NiaMP 1.24	6	63	13	12¾	12⅞	
107½	95¾	NiM pf 10.60		z150	105	104¾	105	
56½	48	NiaM pf 5.25		z100	53½	52½	53½+	1¾
52¼	44¼	NiaM pf 4.85		z100	51	49	49	
38¼	32½	NiaM pf 3.60		z100	37½	37⅛	37½+	⅜
39	31¼	NiaM pf 3.40		z30	35	35	35 —	1
14	12	NiagShre 1e		11	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛
19⅞	12⅞	NL Ind 1	10	143	18½	18	18⅛—	½
21¼	15⅞	NLT Cp .64	6	63	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
25¼	22¼	Nicor 2.12	7	19	24½	24⅜	24½	
25⅛	22⅞	Nicor pf1.90		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
81¼	63⅝	NorfkWn 5	8	109	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜—	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Norlin 1.25	5	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
45⅝	22¼	Norris 1.40	7	38	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
49⅞	3	NoACoal .90	10	10	47½	47¼	47½—	⅜
8¼	5⅛	NoAmMt 1e	26	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
33	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	8	30	26⅝	26¼	26¼+	¼
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	7	44	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
11	18	NoestUt 1.02	7	298	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
19⅝	16⅜	NIndPS 1.40	7	147	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
50⅝	33⅝	NoNGs 1.76	7	118	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞—	⅜
29⅝	20⅞	NoStPw 1.94	8	287	24⅞	24	24⅛+	⅛
41¼	25½	NorTel .60	15	151	39½	39⅛	39⅛—	1½
6	3⅝	Northgate E	34	37	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
39⅞	22⅞	Northrp 1.40	7	152	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	
32¼	23	NwstAirl .45	14	229	29⅝	29	29½	
52½	40⅛	NwtBnc 1.70	11	18	52⅛	51⅝	52 +	¼
30⅛	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	79	28⅞	28⅛	28¼	
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnr cl 2	5	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
45⅝	32¼	NwtInd 2.25	4	526	43⅝	42⅝	43	
23⅛	14⅛	Nwstind wt		13	21⅝	21¼	21½—	⅜
101½	73	Nwtin pf4.20		1	96	96	96 —	1
26⅛	23⅝	NwtP pf2.50		4	25¼	25⅛	25¼—	¼
12¾	9½	NwsMutL 1e	14	26	10⅝	10	10⅛	
35⅝	28¼	NwtStW 1.20	30	25	34¼	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
37	25½	Norton 1.70	8	4	32½	32¼	32¼—	¼
24⅞	18⅝	NorSim .50b	9	195	18⅞	18½	18⅝—	⅛
54	40½	NortS pf1.60		5	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞+	⅛
31	14½	NucorCp .32	8	4	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	10	26	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅜	7⅝	Oak Ind .48	14	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18	13⅝	OccidPet 1	10	x608	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
9⅞	5⅝	OccidPet wt		37	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
57	42⅝	OccidPt pf 4		x7	52⅝	51¾	52¼—	⅜
58½	46	OcciP pf3.60		x5	52⅛	52	52 —	½
24¼	20⅞	OcciP pf2.50		x43	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	
29⅝	26¼	OcciP pf2.16		x4	28⅛	27¾	28 +	½
24	15¾	Ogden 1.20	5	15	21⅛	21½	21⅝—	⅛
19⅛	16⅝	OhioEd 1.66	8	389	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
111½	102⅞	OhE pf 10.48		z50	108½	108½	108½+	1
50	44	OhEd pf4.44		z200	49¼	49	49½+	1½
51½	44¼	OhEd pf4.40		z30	48	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
78	69	OhPw pf7.76		z200	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞+	⅜
77⅝	69½	OPwC pf7.60		z220	75½	75	75½+	1
13⅜	9¾	OKC Cp .80	5	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
23½	17¼	OklaGE 1.44	10	40	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
27½	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	14	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
45⅛	30¼	OlinCp 1.32	7	39	39⅞	39¼	39⅛—	¾
36⅞	25⅛	Olinkraft 1	10	93	31	30⅞	30⅞	
14	9¼	Omark .60	6	25	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
13½	9	Oneida .76	6	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
16¼	12¾	Opelika 1	6	3	15½	15½	15½	
15⅛	13	OranRk 1.28	7	25	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
15¼	10⅞	Orange .18b	11	49	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
46⅛	36¼	OtisElv 2.20	9	4	45⅝	45½	45½	
36½	25¾	OutMar 1.40	9	32	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜
19½	12⅞	OutletCo .80	6	7	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
24⅝	19	OvernitT .90	9	9	21⅛	21	21 +	⅛
17¼	10⅞	OverSh .20b	4	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
59½	42	OwensCng 1	15	292	53⅞	53¼	53⅝+	⅜
63¼	51¾	OwenIll 1.88	8	73	59¼	59⅛	59⅛—	⅛
93	83½	Owill pf4.75		2	92	92	92 +	½
25¼	16¼	OxfrdInd .68	5	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅝

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14½	12½	PacAS 1.20a		34	13	12½	12½—	⅛
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88	8	550	20¾	20½	20½—	⅛
18⅞	16½	PacLtg 1.68	9	98	17⅜	17¼	17¼—	⅛
33⅛	26⅞	PacLm 1.20	17	19	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞+	¼
33¼	25⅛	PacPetrl .80	12	15	32¾	32½	32⅝+	⅛
22⅞	20⅞	PacPw 1.70	9	117	20⅞	20¾	20⅞—	⅛
16¾	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	18	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9⅛	8⅛	PacTin .80	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
12¼	5⅛	PaineW .30e	3	135	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	½
17½	12⅛	PaiW pf1.30		3	14	14	14	
8½	4⅞	PalmBc .38	5	2	7½	7½	7½	
8⅛	5⅝	Pamida .10e	7	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PanAm Air		469	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
35⅛	29⅝	PanEP 2.10	7	47	33¾	33⅛	33⅝+	½
15⅛	8	Paprcft .66b	7	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Parker Drill	7	139	27⅞	27½	27⅞—	⅜
31⅝	21⅞	ParHan 1.20	10	150	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛+	⅛
16½	11¾	ParkPen .40	8	72	13⅛	13	13⅛	
48½	20¾	Pasco 27c	10	4	24⅛	24	24½	
12¼	7⅛	PatrkP .86t	7	159	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
23¾	16⅛	Payls nw .40	9	91	18⅝	18¼	18¼+	⅛
19⅞	16⅝	PeabGa .12e	9	77	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1½	Penn Cent		38	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
6½	4⅝	PenDix .24b	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
60¾	49½	Penney 1.28	14	583	50¾	50⅛	50⅛—	½
21½	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	x126	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
94	82	PaPL pf8.70		y100	89½	89	89 —	½
98½	87	PaPL pf9.24		y120	93½	92	92½+	1½
89⅝	80¾	PaPL pf8.40		y120	85	84⅝	84⅞—	⅛
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		y100	49¼	48¼	48¼—	⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Pennwlt 1.60	10	14	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛+	⅛
56¼	42	Penwl pf2.50		1	51	51	51 —	⅛
26¼	21	Penwl pf1.60		19	26	26	26 —	⅛
33¾	19⅛	Pennzol 1.32	10	197	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
42⅛	25½	Pennz pf1.33		1	41	41	41 —	1½
8½	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		3	7	7	7 —	⅛
38½	34¼	PeopleGas 3	7	51	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝+	⅛
76½	69⅛	PepsiCo 2	15	336	72¾	71	71½—	⅜
27⅛	18⅞	PerkElm .30	20	x305	21¾	20⅞	21 —	⅝
23	22⅞	Pet Inc 1.60	7	18	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
15	13⅛	PetInc pf 1		6	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
14¾	11⅛	PeterPl .80a	10	5	13	12¾	13	
80	67⅝	PetrieSt 1.60	17	7	70	69⅝	70 +	¼
26	19½	Petrolan .60	7	71	21⅞	20¼	21⅞+	⅞
50	42½	Petrol pf1.37		6	43½	43	43½+	1
23⅛	20⅞	Petrlm 2.55e		7	23	22⅛	22	
31	26	Pfizer .84	12	348	26⅝	26¼	26½—	⅛
45¾	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	20	58	41⅝	41	41 —	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	167	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
90¼	78	PhilE pf8.75		z50	88	88	88 —	¼
82	70	PhilE pf7.85		z1170	79¾	79	79¾+	¾
47	37¼	PhilE pf4.40		z10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	1½
15½	12⅜	PhilaSub .80	6	11	13	13	13 —	⅛
59⅛	50¼	PhilMorr 1	14	395	53⅝	52⅛	52⅞—	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Philips Ind		77	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11½	6½	Philipind pf		5	10¼	10½	10½—	⅛
60⅝	49½	PhilPet 1.80	12	641	60½	59¾	59⅞	
12⅞	7⅝	PhilVnH .60		5	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
23⅝	14⅜	Pickwick .32	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
17¼	15	PiedNG 1.44	6	3	15⅞	15¼	15¼—	⅛
8⅛	4½	Pier 1 Imprt		11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
44¼	34¾	Pillsbury 1	11	96	34¾	34	34 —	⅛
36⅛	27⅛	Pioner 1.20b	10	x45	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
18	13½	PitneyB .68	7	303	14¾	14½	14⅝—	⅛
23⅝	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	6	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
45¼	31	Pittsin .80a	9	312	45	43⅝	43⅝—	1¼
31⅝	20⅝	PizzaHt .03e	12	60	26⅝	25⅝	26 —	⅛
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	7	83	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	23	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
16⅛	11½	Plessey .86e	6	42	11⅝	11¼	11¼+	¾
7¾	5½	PNB MR .40	19	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
42⅝	31¼	Polaroid .32	17	581	33⅞	33¼	33⅝—	½
14	9½	Ponderosa	20	139	9⅝	9¼	9⅛—	⅛
32½	15⅝	Portec 1.20	10	24	30	29⅝	29⅞—	⅛
		Portec wi		8	19½	19½	19½	
68	66	Portr pf5.50		z30	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛—	1
19⅞	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	6	67	19⅛	19¼	19¼+	⅛
112	102	PoG pf 11.50		z1400	111	111	111	
65	48½	Potlch .50	13	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞—	⅛
13⅞	11¾	PotmEl 1.16	10	130	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
58	53½	PotEl pf5.50		z100	57	57	57	
58	52⅝	PotEl pf5.46		z500	55½	55	55 —	⅝
55⅝	35	PPG Ind 2	10	141	51½	51	51¼—	½
15	10⅞	Premier .40	8	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
96¼	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	19	93	87¼	86⅞	87	
12¾	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	12	7	9⅝	9⅝	9¾—	⅛
50½	27	Proler 1.40	6	35	44⅛	44	44 —	¼
9¾	5½	PSA Inc		35	7⅛	7	7 —	¼
17¼	14⅝	PSvCol 1.30	8	48	15½	15	15⅛	
20¼	17⅝	PSvEG 1.80	8	132	18⅜	18½	18¼+	⅛
119½	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z380	115	114	114	
90	76½	PSEG pf8.08		z30	86¼	86¼	86¼—	¼
85	75	PSEG pf7.70		z150	80	79	80 +	1
80½	68¼	PSEG pf7.40		z120	78½	77½	77½—	1¾
57⅝	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z60	51½	51	51 —	2½
47	40	PSEG pf4.18		z100	42	42	42 —	½
27¾	25	PSEG pf2.43		2	26	26	26	
27¾	23⅝	P SvcIn 1.92	9	479	24⅛	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
109	103⅝	PSInd pf9.44		z50	106	106	106 —	½
21¼	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	7	14	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
29¼	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z250	28	28	28 +	¼
20⅝	17⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	39	18½	18¼	18⅛+	⅜
6	4	Publckr Ind		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4½	2⅛	Pueblo Int		10	3	2⅞	2⅞	
30½	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	6	18	28¼	27⅞	28¼+	⅜
37	27⅞	Pullmn 1.20	9	139	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
17	14¼	PurexCp .96	8	45	15	14⅞	15	
6⅝	3½	Purlm Fash	10	58	4⅞	3⅞	4⅛—	¼
45½	32⅜	Purolr 1.08	11	5	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞—	¼
28⅞	22¼	QuakOat .84	14	101	26¼	26	26⅛—	¼
20¼	15	QuakStO .78	10	86	15⅝	15½	15½—	¼
7½	5⅜	Questor .01r	11	2	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
52¼	46½	RalstonPu 1	15	254	49½	49⅛	49⅛—	⅜
6⅝	3⅞	Ramada Inn		74	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11⅛	7	Rancoln .40	46	24	11¼	10⅞	11	
8⅞	5⅛	Rapid Am		11	5⅛	5½	5⅛—	⅛
34⅝	27	Raybest 1.50	6	1	33½	33½	33½—	⅛
22	15¼	Raymint .56	6	20	21¼	20½	20⅝—	¾
56¼	44⅞	Raytheon 1	11	112	56	54¾	54⅞—	1⅛
29	18⅞	RCA 1	16	321	26½	25⅞	26 —	¾
69¾	52	RCA cvpf 4		13	69¼	68¼	68⅝—	1⅛
22½	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	123	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	½
5¾	2½	Redman Ind		33	4⅛	4	4	
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	12	10	12	12	12	
34	22	Reeves 1.80	6	16	29½	29⅛	29½—	⅜
19¾	11⅝	ReichCh .66	7	79	17⅛	16¾	16¾—	¼
11	7	Reliab St .64	6	2	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
29½	18	RelianEl 1	11	70	29½	29¼	29¼—	¼
82	51½	Relian pf 3		4	81	81	81 —	1
13⅝	6	Relian Grp		24	11⅝	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
19	8½	RelGrp pfC		10	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝—	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Republic Cp	9	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	10	RepFinS .80	7	8	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
3⅞	1	RepMtg Inv		191	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	11	92	37⅝	37	37 —	½
13¼	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	8	48	11¼	11⅛	11⅝	
21⅝	19	Revco DS	16	149	19⅝	19	19 —	¼
11½	7⅞	Rever Copp		110	11	10¾	10¾+	¼
79⅛	69⅛	Revlon 1.60	17	41	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛—	¼
7⅛	3⅞	Rexham .24	8	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
35½	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	8	106	34	33⅞	33⅞+	½
52½	37⅞	Rexn pf2.36		3	51	51	51	
68⅛	55	Reynln 3.08	8	189	59	58¾	58¾—	⅜
80	62½	Reyln pf2.25		x3	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	
41⅛	22⅛	ReynMet 1	9	x243	37	36⅝	36⅝+	⅛
83	56½	ReyM pf4.50		2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛—	
15⅛	8¾	ReynSe .40a	6	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
13⅛	9⅞	Richardsn 1	16	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
26¼	21⅜	RichMer .64	11	16	22⅛	22	22¼+	⅛
17¼	10⅞	Richmnd .80	14	705	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	⅜
20¼	15⅜	RiegelTex 1	5	18	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
24⅝	15	RioGran .60	7	17	21	20⅞	20⅞—	¼
13⅞	9⅞	RioGr pf.80		28	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	⅛
20⅞	14½	RiteAid .24	13	97	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
28⅞	16⅞	RivianF .96	12	19	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
23⅞	18⅞	Robshaw .90	11	4	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
27¼	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	5	23	23	23 —	¼
12¼	9⅝	Robins .28a	9	1091	9⅝	9¾	9⅝+	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	RochG 1.36b	8	15	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
15⅛	12¼	RochTel .88	9	18	13¼	13	13⅛+	¼
18⅝	10⅞	Rockowr .64	6	58	16⅛	15⅞	16 —	⅛
13⅝	10¼	Rockowr wl		5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
37⅛	23⅞	Rockwlnd 2	9	201	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞—	⅛
81	57	RkInt pf4.75		1	73	73	73 —	1
29⅞	20⅝	RkInt pf1.35		1	26	26	26 —	¼
76⅝	58	RohmH 1.28	26	43	65⅝	64¼	64¼—	1⅛
8¼	4⅝	Rohr Ind		28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	14	9	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞—	⅛
6	4	Ronson Cp		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Roper 1.20	7	11	19⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
25	18⅛	RorerA .94	9	86	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
31⅛	25	Rosario .40b	14	33	30⅝	30	30½—	½
33⅛	22⅝	Rowan .20	5	98	34	33⅜	33⅜+	½
23⅛	16⅝	RoyCCol .72	9	33	17⅝	17	17 —	⅛
50⅛	41⅛	RoylD 3.36e	5	76	47⅛	47	47¼—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Roylind .70e	6	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9	4⅝	RTE Cp .16b	18	x11	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
29⅞	24	Rubbrm .40	16	6	26	26	26 +	¼
24½	15⅝	Rucker .20	5	45	22	21⅝	21⅝	
14⅝	10⅞	RussTog .76	6	21	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
12⅝	9	Ryder Sys	10	172	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47	35	SabineR .60	12	8	47½	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2½	Safeard Ind	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
48⅞	37¼	SafewySt 2	7	161	40⅜	40	40⅛—	⅜
15	8	SageCp .28	9	15	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	14	275	47⅛	46⅛	46½—	¼
13⅜	11	StJoLtP 1.12	10	5	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	
12	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		28	11	10⅞	10⅞	
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	10	84	42¼	42	42¼	
9⅝	6⅛	Salant .24b	6	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅝	11⅞	SanDGs 1.20	8	37	13	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
11⅛	6¼	Sandrs Asso	14	48	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
39⅞	30⅝	SFeInd 1.80	8	605	38⅛	37⅜	38 —	⅛
10⅞	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		19	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
31⅜	20⅝	SanFeInt .30	9	96	30¼	30	30 —	⅝
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	8	9	10⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4½	3¼	Saol RlEst		38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9⅛	8	SavEIP .90e	4	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		10	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Sav A Stop	67	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11⅛	7	SavOnDr .20	9	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
18⅝	6⅝	SavinB Mch		78	10⅞	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Saxon Ind	8	41	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		49	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
8	3	Schaefer Cp		38	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
60⅞	47½	SchergPl .98	19	541	51	50¼	51 +	½
24	17	SchlitzBr .66	14	92	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
83	70	Schlumb .80	19	254	80⅞	78⅝	80 +	½
16⅝	11½	SCM Cp .70	6	41	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	SCOA In .70	6	5	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
7¼	5⅜	ScottLad .36	7	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.20	10	102	25½	25¼	25⅝—	⅛
19⅜	10⅝	ScottFor .74	6	14	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
24⅛	14¼	ScottPap .60	11	102	21⅝	21¼	21⅜—	⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Scottys .10	14	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅛	11⅝	ScovilMfg 1		24	15⅞	15½	15⅞—	⅛
7	4⅝	ScudDuoVt	12	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅞	7⅝	Scudd pf.83e		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
22⅝	14½	Sea Cont .30	3	98	22½	21⅝	22	
27⅞	20½	SeabCL 1.60	6	144	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
6⅝	3⅛	SeabWA .221		29	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
31⅞	25¼	Seagram .80	12	4	26½	26	26 +	⅛
19⅞	14	SeaidPw .88	6	5	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
18	13⅝	SearleG .52	6	329	14	13⅞	13⅞	
79⅛	63	Sears 1.60a	18	542	62⅝	61⅞	61⅞—	1⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	35	51	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
32⅛	22	SedcoInc .16	7	14	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
16	11½	Servomt .76	7	18	13½	13¼	13⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Shakspre .32	8	11	10⅛	10	10 —	¼
18⅛	11¾	Shapell .10	7	7	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	
67⅝	47⅝	ShellOil 2.80	7	180	65⅝	64⅞	65 —	½
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .60	4	33	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
41⅞	33¾	SherwW 2.20	16	27	34¾	34¼	34¼—	⅜
79	56½	Shr W pf4.40		z100	67¼	61¾	61¾—	⅜
11⅛	9⅝	SierrPac .92	7	7	10½	10⅛	10½	
22⅛	15⅝	Signal .90b	11	106	20⅛	20	20⅛	
48½	34	Signal pf2.20		3	45¼	45¼	45¼	
21	15	Signal pf1		6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	½
40½	23	SignodeCp 1	15	14	38⅛	38½	38⅝	
8⅞	5	SimPrec .14	8	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24½	18⅛	Simm .86a	14	1	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
23⅝	13⅝	SimpPat .50	11	765	14	12⅞	12⅞—	1⅛
22	8⅛	Singer Co		254	19¼	18⅞	19⅛—	⅛
44⅞	24½	Singr pf3.50		6	40¼	40⅛	40¼—	⅛
28	20⅝	Skaggs .50	12	9	22¼	22⅛	22½+	⅛
12⅜	7⅞	Skil Corp	8	4	9⅛	9¼	9⅛—	⅛
22⅛	15⅝	Skyline .24	39	349	16⅞	16	16 —	½
16⅛	8⅛	SmithAO .60		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
38⅜	28⅛	SmithInt .36	9	327	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	
74	58½	Smithkline 2	17	260	73¾	72¾	73¼—	½
20	15½	Smucker .80	9	2	17⅛	17	17¼+	⅛
16⅝	11	SolaBas .80	7	9	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3¼	Sonesta Int		25	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	SonyCp .02e	36	568	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
35⅝	27⅜	SooLin 2.35e	7	7	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
12⅛	8	SOS Con .40	7	29	12¼	10⅝	12⅛+	⅛
18	15⅝	SCarEG 1.52	8	x63	16¼	16	16¼	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	SoJerIn 1.36	7	x1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Soutdwn .60	5	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25¼	21½	Sdwn pf1.80		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
14⅞	9⅜	SoestBk .48b	10	6	10	10	10 —	⅛
7	5	SoestPS .09t	10	9	6	6	6 +	⅛
21⅞	18⅝	SoCalE 1.68	6	107	19⅝	19¼	19⅝—	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.40	7	508	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
37⅛	31⅞	SoInGE 2.40	7	5	32⅛	32¼	32⅛+	⅛
56	46⅛	SoNRes 1.65	7	62	51⅛	51¼	51½	
38⅛	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	19	35⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
47	43⅛	SoNE pf3.82		2	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
38⅛	30	Sou Pac 2.24	8	214	35½	35	35⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5½	Sou Ry pf.50		11	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
36⅛	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	8	15	33⅛	32½	32½—	1
26⅛	21¼	Southind .50	11	70	21¼	21	21¼—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	SwstFor .20	23	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25⅛	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		11	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
13⅛	11¼	SwPSv 1.37t	8	74	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
50⅛	38⅝	SperryR .76	12	205	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Sprague El		368	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛+	1¼
15⅛	10¼	Spring M .75	10	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
29	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	16	74	26⅝	26½	26⅝—	⅛
38⅞	28½	Squibb .90	14	72	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
36⅛	24⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	20	27⅛	26¼	27¼+	⅛
23⅝	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		29	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	
40⅝	32⅝	StBrand 1.14	15	65	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛—	⅝
48⅛	37⅛	StBPaint .40	22	27	41⅛	40½	40½—	⅛
37½	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	417	37	36⅛	36⅛—	⅜
52	40⅛	StdOilInd 2.30	9	771	51⅛	50⅜	50⅛—	⅜
79⅝	61⅛	StdOilOh 1.36	22	347	75⅝	74⅝	75⅝+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40		28	7	7	7 —	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Standex .70	7	1	15¼	15¼	15¼+	¼
33¼	21	StanWk 1.04	9	12	29⅛	28⅛	29 —	1
9⅝	6⅛	Stanray .60		2	8½	8¼	8½	
20⅛	16⅝	Starrett 1a	6	2	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
12	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		24	11½	11¼	11½	
48⅛	46⅛	StauffChm n	9	304	47	46⅛	46⅛—	⅞
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchl .48	7	6	7	7	7	
21	15⅝	SterDrug .70	12	212	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	5	71	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
16	12⅛	Sterndnt .40	7	21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
26⅝	18⅛	StevenJ 1.20	6	285	19⅞	17⅞	18¼—	1
34⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	6	2	29⅛	29	29 —	¼
26⅝	18¼	StokVC 1.20	7	18	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
14	10⅞	StokVC pf 1		z400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
62⅞	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	7	8	53½	53½	53⅛—	⅛
25⅛	15	StoneCon .60	5	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
21	16⅝	Stop Shop 1	4	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
13½	9	StorTec .67t	8	9	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
26	15⅝	StorerBdc 1	8	24	22⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
15	10¼	StridRite .80	7	43	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	½
48½	39⅛	StuWor 1.32	7	6	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝+	⅛
6½	3⅝	Suave Shoe	7	134	5⅛	5½	5½	
20	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	6	5	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
11¼	6⅝	SuCrest .30	4	1	9	9	9	
22	11¼	Sun Chm .40		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
36	26⅝	Sun Co 1.48	6	36	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	1
39⅛	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		77	38⅛	37½	37½—	⅝
28⅛	20⅝	Sunbeam 1	11	36	25⅛	24⅛	24⅞+	⅛
34¾	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	179	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜—	⅜
49⅞	35⅛	Sunds pf3.50		3	47	46½	46½—	1
13⅛	9⅝	SunshMg .36	17	29	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
36⅝	24⅝	SupVal 1.10	9	81	34⅛	33	34 +	⅝
203	145	SuprOil 1.80	13	13	169	168	168 —	½
7⅛	5⅝	SupmkG .24	6	38	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
40¼	19	Superscpe	6	103	24	23	23¼—	⅝
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		3	5⅛	5	5⅛	
17¾	10⅞	Swank .60e	7	41	15⅛	14⅝	15 —	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Sybron .84	8	32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		3	35½	35½	35½—	⅛
7⅝	4½	Systron Don	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

T

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30	23¼	TeftBrd .88	18	3	27⅝	27¼	27⅝—	¼
5⅛	1½	Talcott Nat		16	5	5	5	
10	6⅛	Talley .60	5	32	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
12	8⅝	Talley pfB 1		8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
19	15½	TampEl 1.12	7	31	16¼	16	16¼—	⅛
47⅛	26½	Tandy Corp	11	754	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛+	⅛
21⅛	13½	Tandycrft	7	33	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
12¼	5⅞	Tappan .20		35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
46½	18	Technicr .15	22	68	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛—	⅛
7	5	Technicolr	9	53	5½	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
19⅞	9⅝	Technicon	11	32	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
63¼	44¼	Tektronx .24	18	47	58⅛	58	58 —	½
10⅛	5¼	Telecor .30	8	17	7⅝	7½	7½—	¼
62½	22½	Teledn 7.45t	8	178	58⅛	56½	57⅛—	1⅛
11¼	5⅝	Teleprmpt		319	7⅝	7	7⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Telex Cp	11	74	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
29⅛	26	Tenneco 1.76	7	344	28⅞	28½	28⅝	
18⅞	13⅝	TesoroPet 1	6	152	15⅞	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
31⅛	25⅞	Tesor pf2.16		44	27⅞	27¼	27⅛—	⅛
28	23⅝	Texaco 2	8	1257	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
39⅞	34½	TexComm 1	13	42	39⅛	37⅝	39⅛—	⅛
34⅝	28½	TexETr 1.85	7	86	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	⅛
30⅛	27⅛	TxET pf2.87		6	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
25⅞	24⅝	TxET pf2.40		1	25	25	25 +	⅛
35⅝	29	TexGasTr 2	7	31	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
34⅝	28⅝	TxGs pf1.50		1	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛+	1⅛
36⅝	28	Texaglf 1.28	10	27	35	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
129⅝	93⅛	TexInst 1	37	167	114	113	113 —	1½
8⅛	5⅝	Texas Intl	10	62	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅞	13¼	TexOGs .01b	9	100	20	19⅞	19⅞—	½
20¼	17	TexPcLd .35e	15	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.32	9	468	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Textf Ind		15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
28½	20¼	Textron 1.20	9	191	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
33⅝	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		7	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
36	19⅛	Textr pf1.40		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
18⅝	13⅛	Thiokol .70	6	12	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
42½	33	ThomBet .88	22	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
13½	7⅝	Thomln .40b	11	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅞	7⅞	ThomJW .50	9	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅝	10⅛	Ticor 1	11	52	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅝
38½	28½	TidwatM .80	6	84	35⅛	35	35	
19⅛	13¼	TigerInt .40	10	79	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
69½	59¼	TimeInc 2	13	15	62⅞	62⅛	62⅛—	¾
23	18⅛	TimeMir .60	12	36	20⅛	20¼	20⅛—	⅛
53⅞	35¼	Timkn 2.20a	9	74	48⅝	48	48 —	½
13⅝	9⅝	Tish Rlty		14	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
6½	4⅝	TobinP .15e		12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
14	7⅝	Todd Shipyd		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
25⅛	22⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	106	22	22¾	23
19⅝	10⅞	TonkaCp .48	5	20	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞
8⅛	6⅝	TootRol .40b	21	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
28⅛	19⅛	TransCo .50	8	17	25⅝	25½	25⅝
35⅝	29	TranUn 1.60	15	18	32⅝	32	32⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Trans W Air		127	11⅝	11	11
16½	11½	TWA pf 2		4	15	15	15
12⅞	8⅛	Transam .52	9	132	10½	10¼	10¼
85	65	Trans pf4.38		1	76	76	76
22⅛	20⅛	Traninc 1.90		36	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Transco .80	6	166	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
11¾	8	Transcn .45	11	x27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
12	6⅝	TranOhF .28	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
26½	16⅝	Transwy 1.40	7	50	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
34¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	11	134	28¼	27⅞	28
40	32¼	Travelr pf 2		10	35⅝	35	35
11⅝	6⅝	TRE Corp		93	9	8⅝	8⅝
21⅞	18⅞	TriCon 1.52e		33	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
12½	6⅛	Triang Pac		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
18⅝	15⅛	Trinity Ind	6	7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
30½	24⅛	Tropican .30	19	257	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝
36⅛	26⅝	TRW In 1.40	10	57	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛
73⅝	58	TRW pf4.50		3	72⅝	72⅛	72⅝
84⅛	67⅝	TRW pf4.40		3	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
13⅛	11⅝	TucsonG .96	8	56	12⅛	11⅞	12
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	5	308	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
17⅛	11⅛	TycoLab .20	10	47	13⅝	13	13
16⅝	16	Tyler Corp	6	19	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝

U

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
29⅝	21½	UAL Inc .60		244	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
25⅛	20½	UARCO 1.30	6	27	23⅛	23	23⅛
16⅛	13⅛	UGI Cp 1.40	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
15⅛	10⅛	UMC Ind 1	9	29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UMET Tr		24	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
37	33⅛	UnitLf 1.06e	10	8	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
10⅛	8⅛	UnBancp .64	10	39	10	9⅝	9⅝
65⅛	61⅛	U Camp 1.60	14	138	65⅝	63	63
76⅛	60	UnCarb 2.50	12	335	69⅛	68⅝	68⅝
9⅛	6⅛	Un Commrc		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	38	128	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
14⅛	12⅛	UnElec 1.36	8	249	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
51½	44	UnEl pf4.50		z10	46	46	46
29	26⅛	UnEl pf2.72		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
6	4⅛	Un Fidelity	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
53⅛	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	7	390	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛
68	52⅛	UOCa pf2.50		98	67⅛	68	[illegible]
99	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	225	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛
15⅛	11⅛	UnPac pf.47		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Uniona Inc		27	2	2	[illegible]
11⅛	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	10	126	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		7	31	10⅛	11
9⅛	7⅛	UnitCp .77e		43	9	8⅛	[illegible]
10	5⅛	U FinCal .24	6	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
22½	14	UGesP 1.32	4	64	20	19⅛	20
13⅛	7⅛	Un Guarnty	31	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
25½	22⅛	U Illum 2.32	6	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
13⅛	9⅛	UnitInd .50	6	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Unitin pf.42		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
7½	4⅛	Unitlan .16	6	62	5	5	5
12⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
18⅛	12⅛	UnitMM .80		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
28⅛	15⅛	Un Nuclr	15	160	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
3⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
14⅛	10⅛	UnBRefg .48	6	177	15⅛	13⅛	15⅛
40⅛	32⅛	USFidG 2.48	15	20	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
25⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.50	11	47	21	20⅛	21
28⅛	22⅛	USGy pf1.80		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
10⅛	5⅛	US Hom .16	10	98	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
7⅛	3⅛	US Ind .20	15	81	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
12⅛	6⅛	USLeasg .32	5	67	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US RltyInv		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
38½	19⅛	US Shoe 1.05	8	113	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
57½	52	US Steel n	9	495	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛
22⅛	19⅛	US Tobac 1	11	8	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛
34½	32⅛	UnTech 1.20	8	171	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
155⅛	113½	UnTech pf 8		8	152⅛	149	149
17	14	UnitTel 1.12	8	411	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
22½	18⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
24½	21⅛	UnTel pf1.50		5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Unitrod .05e	10	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
25	18⅛	UnLeaf 1.32	6	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
13⅛	10	UOP		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
48½	37⅛	Upjohn .96	16	231	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛
15⅛	11⅛	USLIFE .36	5	94	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
11½	9⅛	UslifeF .96a		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
57½	46⅛	UtahInt 1a	12	60	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
34⅛	27⅛	UtahPL 2.80	9	16	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
32⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
25⅛	19⅛	UV Ind 1.6	5	44	23	23	23
42	24	UV In pf1.26		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
8½	7⅛	Valleyln .40	4	45	8	7⅞	8
17¼	12	Varian .20	12	43	14⅛	14	14
24	15⅛	Veeder .80	16	22	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
7	4⅛	Venice .20	26	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		15	13⅛	13	13
31	20¼	Vetco .05e	7	255	24½	23⅝	23⅝
28¾	22⅛	VF Cp 1.10	8	19	22½	22⅛	22⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Viacom Int	9	29	8	7⅝	7⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Victor Comp		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
14⅞	12⅛	VaEP 1.24	7	500	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
95	83	VaEP pf8.84		z1620	90⅛	88⅞	90
82	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z50	77	77	77
81½	72½	VE 72 pf7.72		z120	77⅛	77	77
56⅛	49	VaEP pf 5		z100	53	52	52
30⅝	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		1	29½	29½	29½
8⅝	4⅝	Vornado Inc	6	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
18⅛	11½	VSI Corp .68	7	11	17	17	17
20	19	Vulcan Mtr 1	8	12	19⅛	19	19

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
26⅝	18⅛	Wachova .76	9	8	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝
57⅛	39⅝	Wach pf2.20		2	52¼	52	52
5⅛	2⅝	Wach Rlty		3	3¼	3¼	3¼
16⅛	12⅛	Walgreen 1	9	24	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝
33⅛	28⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	9	10	31	31	31
24⅛	18⅛	WallBus .60	9	2	21	20⅝	21
20	11½	WallMu .80a	7	3	18	18	18
17⅛	12⅛	WalMart .08	15	62	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
10⅛	8	WardFd .47t	13	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
12½	8⅛	Warnaco .80		77	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10	6⅛	WrnerCo .50	10	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
25⅛	17½	WrnCom .60	28	45	20⅛	20	20
88	63⅛	WraC pf4.25		2	69	69	69
38½	30⅛	WarnerL 1	15	276	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛
30½	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	12	11	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	10	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
15⅛	10⅛	WashNat .80	6	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
31½	25⅛	WasN pf2.50		17	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
18⅛	12⅛	WashStl 1	8	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
22⅛	19½	WasWat 1.60	8	30	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
9⅛	6⅛	WasteM .05e	7	29	7	7	7
35⅛	25	WatkinJ .32	13	12	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛
8⅛	4⅛	WayGos .40	13	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Wea pf2.20k		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
9⅛	5½	Weathrd .40	9	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Webb Del E	11	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
22⅛	15⅛	WellsFrgo 1	8	21	22⅛	21⅛	22
8⅛	5⅛	WellFM .13e		23	7	6⅛	6⅛
15⅛	10	WescoF .70	7	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
25⅛	21⅛	WstctTr 1.80	8	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
56	47½	WtPP pf4.50		z70	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
42⅛	34⅛	WstPtPep 2	8	42	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛
11⅛	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	29	21	10⅛	10	10
23⅛	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	6	128	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
15⅛	11⅛	WnNorA .40	4	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
18⅛	6	Wn Pac Ind	7	44	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛
18⅛	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
19⅛	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	8	138	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
52⅛	44	WnUn pf4.60		1	50	50	50
17½	13	WestgEl .97	6	711	15⅛	14⅛	15
48½	43⅛	Westg pf3.80		z10	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
47½	32⅛	Wstvco 1.50	10	22	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Weybrg 1.36	6	4	22⅛	22	22
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	29	990	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛
66⅛	55⅛	Weyr pf2.80		23	60⅛	60	60
22⅛	18	WheelFr .60	10	25	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
23⅛	16⅛	WheelPit Stl		16	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛
49	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z160	47	47	47
34⅛	24⅛	Whirlpool .80	14	71	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛
25½	18⅛	WhiteCons 1	5	102	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
36⅛	34⅛	WhitC pfC 3		1	36	36	36
9⅛	3⅛	White Mot		110	5	4⅛	5
27⅛	14⅛	Whittng 1.30	6	6	25	24⅛	25
6⅛	3	Whitteker	14	238	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Wickes .25r		21	11	10⅛	10⅛
6⅛	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
29	20⅛	WilimsCos 1	5	169	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
7½	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	8	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
41⅛	35⅛	WinnDx 1.44	13	31	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛
9½	5⅛	Winnebago		33	7	6⅛	6⅛
30	24⅛	WiscEIP 2	9	71	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
104	99	WisE pf8.90		z20	101½	101½	101½
90	84⅛	WisE pf7.75		z100	86	86	86
19⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	9	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
28⅛	25⅛	WisG pf2.55		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
17⅛	16⅛	WiscPL 1.52	8	41	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
18⅛	15⅛	WiscPS 1.38	8	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
29⅛	20⅛	Witco 1.40	8	13	25⅛	25	25
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW .10e	8	5	6	5⅛	5⅛
19½	13	Wometco .66	8	6	17	16⅛	16⅛
10⅛	5½	WoodCo .10e	2	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
22½	18⅛	WoodPet .30	7	9	21⅛	21	21⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Wolth 1.20	6	91	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
39⅛	31½	Wol pf2.20		12	32	31⅛	31⅛
6⅛	4	World Air	6	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
75⅛	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40e	18	25	75⅛	75	75⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Wurlitzer .20	7	14	10⅛	10	10
11⅛	6⅛	Wylain .60	17	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Wyly Corp		80	3⅛	3	3

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
68⅛	48⅛	XeroxCp 1	17	751	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Xtra Inc	73	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Yates Ind		25	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛

Y

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
13	9⅛	YngsDr .15t	78	13	12½	12⅛	12⅛
25⅛	16½	ZaleCorp .80	7	50	16⅛	16½	16⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Zapata .30b	4	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
9½	5⅛	Zayre Corp	6	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
40⅛	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	18	148	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Zurnind .40	9	45	12⅛	12	12

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	41.30
Albert Heijn	162.50
Algembank	360.50
Amrobank	70.60
A'dam	65
Fokker	30.70
Heineken	157
H.V.A.	31
Holl-Am-H	92.70
Hoogovens	53
K.L.M.	108
*Ntt Neder.	86.10
Pakhoed	121
Philips new	30.70
Robeco	195
Polinco	146.50
Royal Dutch	123.70
Unilever	122.30
Van Ommer	232
VerMach	150.20

Brussels

Arbed	4.105
Brux-Lamb	1.520
Cock Ougrée	846
Electrobel	5.740
GB-Inno-B/M	1.665
Hoboken	2.850
Petrofina	4.970
Ph Gevaert	1.180
Soc. Générale	2.275
Solvay	2.610
Un. Minière	1.210

Frankfurt

AEG	90
BASF	162.60
Bayer	138
Commerzbk	187.50
Cont. Gummi	92.50
Daimler	340
Doemag	174
DeutBank	292
DresdeBk	229
Hoechst	152.50
Geis Aktien	77
Hoesch	53.20
Karstadt	355
Kaufhof	244
KHD	169.50
Lufthansa	91.50
Mannesmann	381.50
Metallgesell	242
Neckermann	95
RWE new	151.70
Schering	253
Siemens	286.20
Thysson	123.40
Veba	117.40
Volkswagen	135.70

*Ex Div.

London

Anglo-Am	2.22
Anglo-Am cp	£35⅞
Barclay Bk	2.73
Beecham Gr	3.57
BICC	1.15
Boots	1.17
Bowater	2.00
Brit-Am Tob	3.77
Brit Oxyg	0.60
Brit Pet	6.53
Burmah	0.39
CadburySc	0.48
Chartered	1.55
Courtaulds	1.32
Daggafont	0.28
DeBeer D	2.35
Decca Rec	2.40
Distillers	1.48
Dunlop	0.80
E Mustline	2.26
GEC	1.50
FreeStGed	£16.00
GKN	3.17
Glaxo Gr	2.78
Gold Fields	1.83
Gt Un St	2.00
Guinness	1.29
Hawker-Sidd	4.29
Hudson Bay	£17.50
Imp Chem	3.43
Imps	0.74
Mark & Spen	0.95
MetalBox	2.56
Nicholls	0.66
Plessey	0.68
Rand Mines	1.48
Rank Org	1.63
Royal Dutch	£41⅜
R.T.Z.	2.11
Shell	4.33
Thorn (A)	2.23
Tube Invest	2.36
Union Carb	3.75
Vickers	1.76
War L3½	£25⅛
West Deep	£11⅛
West Drief	£26.00
West Hold	£20.50
West Min	1.80
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.26

Milan

Bastogi	880
Erba	1,995
Eric Marelli	256
Fiat	1,255
Finsider	257
Generali	44,070
IFI	1,900
Italgas	425
Italsider	369
LaRinas	59
Montedis	455
Olivetti	970
Pirelli	895
Snia Visco	1,218
Terni	335

Paris

Air Liquide	373.50
Alimentaire	81
BSN	653
Carrefour	1,656
Cim Lafarge	225
Citroën	34.50
Cie Bancaire	370
CFP	131.90
CGE	316.50
CCF	105.10
Ferodo	434.50
Imetal	115
L'Oréal	968
Mach Bull	38.80
Michelin	1,335
Moët-Henn	529
Moulinex	287
Paribas	179.50
PUK	106.10
Penarroya	51.20
Perrier	113
Peugeot	301.80
Rh Poulenc	95.05
Saclior	66.50
St Gobain	133.80
Suez	256
Télémécan	747
Thomson	224.80
Usinor	69

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,220
Buehrle	1,605
B Boveri	1,660
Ciba Geigy	1,390
Cr Suisse	2,545
Fischer	*575
HofRochN	9,500
Nestlé	3,370
Sandoz	4,975
Sté B Suisse	407
Sulzer	2,720
U.B. Suisse	3,090

*Ex-Dividend.

Markets Closed

All stock exchanges and banks will be closed Monday, in Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland and West Germany.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, June 4.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.02¼	*.64½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.45	*.74
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	38	26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	82-83	81-82
Lead, spot, lb.	23	22¼
Copper elec., lb.	70⅛	63⅛-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.8162	3.45
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.72	4.42
Gold N.Y., oz.	126.60	165.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	834.20	704.00

* Nominal.

Market Summaries

NYSE Most Active

June 4, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Alcan Alu	291,400	25⅛	—2
Marcor Inc	222,700	36⅛	+ 1⅛
Matsush El	207,200	23¼	+ ¼
Gen Motors	167,700	67⅛	—1⅛
Ford Mot	164,700	56⅛	— ⅛
McDonald	143,500	53⅛	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	139,600	26⅛	— ⅛
Marriott	136,600	13⅛	— ¼
MidSoUt	121,700	14⅛	
Eaton Corp	116,400	36⅛	— ⅛
ContOil n	116,200	36⅛	— ⅛
Robins AH	115,500	9⅛	+ ⅛
Howrd John	113,500	11⅛	+ ⅛
Simp Pat	113,000	12⅛	—1⅛
Merrill Lyn	111,900	22⅛	—1

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	15.96	18.09
Advances	372	656
Declines	1039	704
Unchanged	406	488
Total issues	1817	1848
New 1976 highs	19	66
New 1976 lows	62	43

Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
30 Ind	971.19	973.97	961.28	963.90 — 9.90
20 Trn	214.99	215.99	213.55	214.38 — 0.91
15 Util	85.67	86.27	85.12	85.63 — 0.07
65 Stk	300.43	301.70	297.98	298.94 — 2.19

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	112.68	111.00	111.38	—1.18
15 Railroads	46.67	46.24	46.37	—0.07
60 Utilities	45.43	44.85	45.10	—0.12
500 Stocks	100.27	98.79	99.15	—0.98

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.16	52.77	52.78	—0.50
Industrials	59.43	58.97	58.97	—0.67
Transportation	39.85	39.65	39.66	—0.16
Utilities	34.75	34.67	34.70	—0.06
Finance	49.96	49.83	49.83	—0.26

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 3	142,296	302,596	703
June 2	125,247	283,019	1,350
June 1	135,709	282,762	1,528
May 28	127,217	244,449	1,527
May 27	121,447	245,803	2,099

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
HoustOil M	168,400	59	— ⅛
Amer He wt	121,600	⅛	— ⅛
Presley Co	71,200	14⅛	+1½
Gt Bas Pet	31,700	3⅛	
Syntex Corp	28,400	27⅛	— ¾
Univ Resrcs	28,300	7⅛	+ ⅛
Nolex Cp	28,200	6⅛	— ¾
Frieltronc	27,100	8½	—1
Kaiser Ind	25,100	13¾	
Kirby Ind	23,500	22½	— ¼

Approx total stock sales 1,810,000
Stock sales year ago 3,285,815

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
102.97	102.14	102.20	—0.70

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 4, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	12.35	12.50	12.30	12.37	12.55
Sep	12.83	13.05	12.83	12.87	13.00
Oct	13.06	13.26	13.04	13.05	13.15
Mar	13.30	13.50	13.30	13.35	13.55
May	13.44	13.51	13.30	13.35	13.56
Jul	13.54	13.57	13.38	13.45	N13.60
Sep	13.50	13.55	13.38	13.40	13.57
Oct	13.50	13.53	13.40	13.46	13.55

Sales: 4,454.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	179.00	179.00	176.00	175.00	
Dec	181.00	183.00	181.00	B180.00	175.00

Sales: 6.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	94.50	95.25	91.25	91.25S	93.90
Sep	87.20	89.00	87.00	87.00S	86.80
Dec	77.95	79.30	77.75	77.80S	77.35
Mar	73.60	74.70	73.00	73.15S	73.10
May	70.30	70.70	70.00	70.15S	69.90
Jul	67.75	68.30	67.70	67.50S	67.29
Sep	65.75	65.90	65.65	65.40S	65.25

Sales: 1,246.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	67.60	67.60	67.20	67.50S	67.00
Jul	67.50	68.30	67.50	68.00S	67.50
Sep	68.50	69.30	68.50	69.00S	68.50
Dec	70.30	70.80	70.00	70.00S	70.50
Mar	71.70	72.20	71.60	71.80S	71.40
May	72.40	72.90	72.40	72.60S	72.20
Jul	73.30	73.50	73.10	73.40S	73.00

Sales estimated: 3,850.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	5.23	5.28	5.22	5.22	5.23
Mar	6.20	6.22	6.15	A6.12	6.17
Apr	6.80	6.80	6.71	6.71	6.75
May	8.19	8.19	8.01	8.05	B8.01

Sales: 68.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	470.00	475.00	466.50	467.50S	472.00
Sep	475.50	480.00	472.00	472.30S	476.90
Dec	484.50	488.00	480.20	480.40S	485.20
Jan	487.50	490.90	485.00	483.10S	488.00
Mar	493.50	496.50	489.00	489.60S	493.70
May	501.00	501.70	496.00	494.20S	499.50
Jul	506.70	507.00	502.10	500.00S	505.40
Sep	512.00	512.00	507.00	506.00S	511.50

Sales estimated: 15,666.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	59.20	59.20	59.35	B59.35	B59.10
Sep	60.30	60.30	59.60	B59.60	B60.10
Nov	61.00	61.00	60.80	B60.30	60.70
Jan	61.50	61.50	61.35	B61.00	61.50
Mar	62.60	62.60	62.40	B62.00	B62.45
May	63.40	63.40	63.40	B63.00	B63.45

Sales: 150.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	70.10	71.35	70.00	B71.35	69.35
Oct	70.85	72.30	70.80	B72.30	70.30
Dec	69.40	70.96	69.40	B70.96	68.96
Mar	69.50	69.67	69.50	B70.67	68.67
May	67.80	69.00	67.50	69.00	67.00
Oct	65.95	66.50	65.75	66.50	64.95

Sales: 8,050.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	127.40	127.50	126.90	126.90S	128.10
Aug	128.50	128.60	127.90	128.00S	129.30
Oct	129.90	129.90	129.70	129.40S	130.80
Dec	131.60	131.60	131.00	131.00S	132.50
Feb	133.50	133.70	132.60	132.50S	134.20
Apr	135.50	135.30	134.80	134.00S	135.80
Jun	137.00	137.00	137.00	135.50S	137.40
Aug	138.00	138.50	137.50	137.10S	139.00
Oct	139.00	139.80	139.60	138.70S	140.70

Sales estimated: 1,065.

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal. S—Settling.

Jan	5.95	6.04	5.95	6.02	5.93
Mar	6.05	6.09	6.00	6.06	6.01
May	6.08	6.13½	6.06	6.12	6.06
Jul	6.12½	6.16	6.09	6.14½	6.08¾

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	16.65	16.95	16.65	16.95	16.60
Aug	16.85	17.10	16.78	17.06	16.75
Sep	17.10	17.28	16.95	17.10	17.05
Oct	17.25	17.32	17.00	17.30	17.15
Dec	17.45	17.65	17.35	17.65	17.40
Jan	17.65	17.70	17.50	17.70	17.45
Mar	17.80	17.85	17.55	17.85	17.60
May	18.00	18.00	17.75	17.95	17.80
Jul	18.20	18.20	17.90	18.05	17.95

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	175.30	177.80	174.30	175.00	175.50
Aug	175.50	177.00	174.00	175.00	174.80
Sep	175.50	176.80	174.50	175.20	176.00
Oct	175.00	177.00	174.20	174.50	175.00
Dec	175.50	177.00	174.00	174.80	175.50
Jan	176.00	177.50	175.50	176.00	176.50
Mar	177.00	178.00	176.50	176.50	177.00
May	178.00	178.50	177.00	177.00	177.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	474.00	477.00	468.50	468.50	475.00
Jul	474.50	477.00	471.00	473.00	475.00
Aug	473.00	478.00	468.00	469.00	474.30
Oct	478.00	482.00	472.00	472.50	479.00
Dec	483.50	487.50	477.00	477.00	484.50
Feb	489.00	493.50	483.00	483.50	490.00
Apr	495.50	498.50	489.00	489.00	496.50
Jun	504.00	504.00	496.00	496.00	502.50
Oct	517.00	517.00	508.00	508.00	514.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	43.65	44.02	43.05	43.15	43.67
Aug	46.55	46.75	46.10	46.15	46.70
Oct	46.75	46.87	46.00	46.00	46.75
Dec	46.52	46.62	45.60	45.90	46.45
Feb	46.15	46.30	45.70	45.70	46.00
Apr	46.15	46.15	45.52	45.52	a45.90
Jun	—	—	—	b46.20	46.05

Sales: June 4770; Aug 4578; Oct 1326; Dec 360; Feb 72; April 14; June 0.
Open interest: June 6977; Aug 14900; Oct 6060; Dec 2688; Feb 1344; April 250; June 1.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	51.30	51.55	50.80	50.85	51.10
Jul	51.20	51.57	50.40	50.60	50.97
Aug	48.10	48.15	47.30	47.30	47.70
Oct	43.75	43.90	43.37	43.40	43.57
Dec	43.22	43.50	42.90	43.10	a43.07
Feb	42.50	42.65	42.05	42.50	b42.47
Apr	40.50	40.72	40.30	40.45	a40.22
Jun	41.75	41.75	41.50	a41.50	b41.60
Jul	41.50	41.80	41.50	41.50	a41.95

Sales: June 843; July 1939; Aug 978; Oct 332; Dec 130; Feb 22; April 20; June 1; July 1.
Open interest: June 1858; July 4322; Aug 3005; Oct 1611; Dec 895; Feb 333; April 205; June 48; July 18.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	49.20	49.20	48.50	48.55	49.00
Jul	50.30	50.30	50.15	50.15	50.30
Aug	52.00	52.00	51.90	51.50	n51.90
Sep	56.00	56.20	55.70	55.95	55.90
Nov	57.10	57.20	57.00	57.20	56.90
Dec	59.40	59.50	59.30	59.50	59.20

Sales: June 69; Jul 7; Aug 8; Sep 84; Nov 14; Dec 8.
Open interest: June 360; Jul 124; Aug 14; Sep 1010; Nov 193; Dec 536.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	77.80	78.02	75.02	75.02	76.95
Aug	75.10	75.20	72.40	72.40	74.50
Feb	64.60	65.22	62.90	63.30	64.50
Mar	64.60	64.85	62.60	b63.00	b64.20
May	64.20	64.40	62.50	62.50	a64.10

Sales: July 3976; Aug 1435; Feb 399; March 30; May 1.
Open interest: July 4764; Aug 2539; Feb 929; March 332; May 135.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD (1000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	127.10	127.40	127.00	127.30	128.30
Sep	129.30	129.30	129.10	128.80	129.80
Dec	131.60	131.60	130.50	130.60	132.10
Mar	134.50	134.50	133.50	133.50	135.00
Jun	137.50	137.30	136.30	136.70	137.80
Sep	139.90	139.90	139.10	139.30	140.50

Sales: June 78; Sept. 697; Dec. 325; March 28; June 10; Sept. 5.

CHICAGO FUTURES

June 4, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jul	3.67	3.70	3.60½	3.61½	3.66
Sep	3.77	3.77¾	3.69	3.69	3.74¾
Dec	3.87	3.89¾	3.81	3.81½	3.85½
Mar	3.97	4.00	3.91½	3.91½	3.97

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jul	2.96	2.98	2.96	2.97	2.95¼
Sep	2.84	2.86½	2.84	2.85½	2.83¾
Dec	2.72½	2.75½	2.72½	2.73¾	2.72¼
Mar	2.80¼	2.83	2.80¼	2.82	2.79¾
May	2.84½	2.86¾	2.84½	2.86	2.84¾

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jul	5.81	5.87½	5.77	5.85	5.78½
Aug	5.83	5.90	5.80	5.85	5.82½
Sep	5.88½	5.93	5.83	5.89	5.85
Nov	5.94	5.98½	5.88	5.96	5.90

London Commodities

June 4, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	186.25	182	182.75-183.25	183.25-183.30
Oct	189	185	186.25-186.45	185.65-186
Dec	190.50	187	187.95-188.10	187.55-187.65
Mar	193	189.75	190.55-190.85	190.30-190.45
May	193.30	190.50	191.70-191.50	191 -191.10
Aug	194	192	192.25-192.75	192.25-193
Oct	192.50		192 -194	193 -194
Lots: 4,040.				
COCOA				
Jul	1274	1239	1252½-1255	1250 -1253
Sep	1185½	1152	1167 -1170	1160 -1161
Dec	1067	1038	1049½-1050	1044 -1045
Mar	1013	1993½	1003½-1004½	996½- 997
May	973	959	964½- 965	964 - 964½
Jul	942	936	931 - 935	934 - 935
Sep	914		913 - 914	905 - 915
Lots: 4,634.				
COFFEE				
Jul	1455	1440	1447 -1449	1451 -1454
Sep	1465	1452	1458 -1459	1455 -1457
Nov	1461	1449	1459 -1460	1451 -1453
Jan	1459	1448	1457 -1458	1449 -1451
Mar	1452	1437	1449 -1451	1441 -1443
May	1448	1440	1444 -1448	1442 -1443
Jul	1443		1442 -1448	1438 -1440
Lots: 1,741.				

London Metals Market

June 4, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	858 - 859	858.50- 859.50
3 months	887 - 888	889 - 889.50
Cathodes: spot	849 - 850	850 - 852
3 months	877 - 879	880 - 882
Tin: spot	4,390 -4,395	4,430 -4,435
3 months	4,516 -4,520	4,565 -4,567
Lead: spot	261 - 262	265 - 266
3 months	271.50- 272	275.50- 276
Zinc: spot	425.50- 426.50	429.50- 430.50
3 months	440.50- 441.50	446 - 446.50
Silver: spot	237.70- 274	273.50- 274
3 months	282 - 282.10	281.80- 282

Paris Commodities

June 4, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jul			1,440-1,500	+10
Aug	1,490	1,445	1,465-1,470	+45
Oct	1,570	1,530	1,558-1,560	+70
Nov	1,530		Unq.	
Dec	1,530		1,530-1,535	+55
Jan			1,545-1,550	+55
Mar	1,570	1,530	1,566-1,570	+61
May	1,540		1,560-1,580	+50
Jul			1,565-1,585	+50
Lots: 331.				
COCOA				
Jul			980- —	+35
Sep	984	957	984- —	+32
Dec	854	832	850- 853	+25
Mar	820	817	815- 832	+25
May			— - 825	+25
Jul			— - 815	+25
Lots: 524.				

European Gold Markets

June 4, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	126.50	126.60	—0.60
Zurich	126.95	126.85	—0.40
Paris (12.5 kilo)	127.26	127.27	—0.15
Indexed value	1,000.00		

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-19

Apache Cp	Gould Inc	Rowan Cos
Bulova Wat	Gould pf	Sabine Roy
Amax 3pf	Grainger W	Sea Contain
Coltind pfD	KaisrAl 66pf	TexGasT pf
Crane Co	Pac Lumber	UnOilCal pf
Engelh Min	Phillips Pet	Unit Refing
Foxboro		

NEW LOWS-62

AirbnFrt n	Gen Food	New Eng El
Alexandrs	GenPubUt	Niagra Shre
Am Cyan	Gt Nor Nek	Noeast Util
Arvinin 2pf	Guardn Mtg	Norton Sim
Baker Ind	Hecks Inc	Pillsbury
Chesebrgh	Hospit Affil	Revco DS
Chesbrgh wt	Hous Fabric	Schlitz Brw
Chris Craft	HseF 2.50pf	Searle GD
CLC Am	Hutton EF	Sears Roeb
CstlGs pfB	IlPw 8.94pf	Simp Pat
Coca Cola	INA Corp	Southld Cp
CPC Intl	Jeff Pilot	StauffChm n
Dillon Cos	Jon Logan	Stevens JP
Dun Bradst	Kraftco Cp	TexEsT pfB
East Kodak	LongDrug n	Twent Cent
Emery Air	Marriott	Unilevr Ltd
Esquire	Mercant Str	USSteel n
FedNat Mtg	MGIC Inv	Unit Tech
Fisher Fds	MinnMM	Viacom Int
GATXCp	Monroe Eq	WestPtPep
Garfnkl Brk	Nat Chemsh	

Export Contracts Rise in Japan

TOKYO, June 4 (AP-DJ).—Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry said export contracts it certified during May totaled $5.6 billion, up 20.1 per cent from a year earlier and the largest advance in 15 months.

The ministry added, however, that export validations last month slipped 2.4 per cent from April in nominal terms and 7.5 per cent seasonally adjusted.

The Bank of Japan said this week that export letters of credit opened during May totaled $4.14 billion, up 18.5 per cent from a year earlier and up 1.3 per cent from April.

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Austria (air) ..Sch.	975.00	525.00
Bahrein (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Canada (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
France ......F.F.	206.00	112.00
Germany ....D.M.	139.00	75.00
Great Britain..£St.	16.50	9.00
Greece (air)..Dr.	1,556.00	862.00
India (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Iraq, Iran (air)..$	85.50	47.00
Ireland ......£St.	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ......$	85.50	47.00
Italy ......Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan, Korea (air) $	136.50	75.00
Lebanon (air) ..$	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ......$	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg LFr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)..$	97.50	54.00
Mexico (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ....Fl.	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air) $	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Portugal (air) Es.	1,425.00	787.00
Saudi Arabia (air) $	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) ..$	136.50	75.00
Sri Lanka (air) .$	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) .Ptas.	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sweden (air) .S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ..S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ..$	136.50	75.00
Turkey (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
U.S.A. (air) ....$	97.50	54.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ..$	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ......$	114.00	63.00

4-6-76

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 4

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
AAR Cp .30	17	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
AAV Cos .32	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
AbrdMf .40b	40	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Acme Haml		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
Action .20e	5	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Adam Russl	9	23	3⅝	3½	3½	
AdobeOil .16	18	10	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	−⅛
AEPlast P	5	14	6	5⅞	6	
Aggie Corp	7	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Alter Str .20	5	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
Alan Wood		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
Alaska Airl	3	1	5	5	5	
Alleghy Airl		11	6	5¾	5¾	−¼
AllegA pfC 3		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
AllegA wtO		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
AlldArt Ind		47	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
AlldThr 1.40	7	5	29	28¾	28¾	−½
Altec Corp	14	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Altec Crp pf		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
AlterFds .50	7	7	9	9	9	
Alcoa pf3.75		z1300	47½	47	47½	
AMAX wt		19	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
AmessLL wt		1204	1-128	1-128	1-128	−1-128
Am Agronics		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
AmBusP .26	11	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
ACenMtg wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
A GarPd .34	5	6	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
AmInt Pict	3	36	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
A Israel .11r	5	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
AMaizeA .40	4	x13	12⅛	12	12⅛	−⅛
AMaizeB .40	4	x1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
Am Mf 2.70e	5	1	45½	45½	45½	−½
AmMot Inns		15	4⅞	3¾	4	
A Precs .20a	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
AmSciE .04e	21	8	13¼	13	13	−⅛
AmTec .05e	400	3	4	4	4	
AmUtilS .69e		1	9½	9½	9½	
AMIC Corp	7	13	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−⅛
AndreR .28e	11	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
Anglo C .12e	7	33	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Anken .20	11	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
Anthony .19f	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Ariz CL .10e	26	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
ArminCp .12	4	17	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
Arrow Elect	7	2	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
Asamera .25	11	60	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
AshlOC .20a	10	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Astrex Inc	46	16	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
Atco Ind	100	8	1	1	1	
All Richf wt		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Atlas CM B	11	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Atlas Cp wt		19	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Augatinc .15	18	11	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
Austral Oil	13	39	13⅛	13	13	−⅛
AutoTrn .70f	12	1	8	8	8	−⅛
Auto Bldg	27	10	3	3	3	
Autmat Rad	9	12	7½	7⅜	7½	
AutmSvc .30	6	4	9	9	9	
AutoSw .88	14	1	40½	40½	40½	+¾
AVC Cp .40	3	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	−⅛
AVEMC .16	6	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
AVX Cp .12e	10	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
B						
BadgrMt .50	9	1	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
BakerM .15f	9	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
Baldwl .32a		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
BanFd 1.15e		4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
BanstrCtl Lr	7	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Barnwl .05e	22	23	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
BarryR .03e	8	1	6½	6½	6½	
Barry Wr.44	6	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
Barth Sp .20	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Barwick ET		38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Bell Ind .08	6	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Benrus Crp	7	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Berg Bruns	10	91	8	7⅛	7⅛	−⅜
Bra B pf1.15		14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
BernzOma		7	2½	2⅜	2½	
Bertea .14	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
BeryenC .06		22	4¼	4⅛	4¼	−⅛
Beverly Ent	21	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Bic Pen .36	9	6	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
BigDad .30e	5	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
BinnySm .72	6	21	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
Blount .10e	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Bluebird Inc	5	12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Bodin Ap .40	7	10	6	6	6	
BoltBer .20		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
Bowne .24	7	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
BowVall .10	118	166	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	−¼
BradRa .15e	5	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
BradfdN .20	18	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
BraniffAr wt		4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
Brascan A 1.	3	54	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
Breeze Corp		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
BrewerC .80	16	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
Brody Seat		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
BrownCo wt		3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
BraF A .52b	8	x2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
BRT Rl .30e		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
Buehler Co	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Buldex Inc	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
Bundy 1.08	7	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
Burgess Ind	6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
BurnsInt .60	7	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
Butlerint .50	5	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
Buttes G Oil	7	46	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
C						
Cablcom Gn	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
CagleA .10e	3	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
Caldor .25b	9	28	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	−⅜
Calcomp		10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
Cal Life Cp	4	13	4	4	4	
Cal PrtCm 1	18	1	14½	14½	14½	
Camco Inc	8	32	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+⅛
CaChbA .25e		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
CdnExp .05e	9	27	4 1-16	4	4	
CdnMarc .20	7	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Cdn Merrill	30	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	−⅛
CdnOccl .30	9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Cdn SuprOil	12	1	47½	47½	47½	−⅛
Capehart Cp		33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
CapitlFd .20		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Carbon .80a	6	24	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	−⅛
Carossa .30	6	9	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
Carnat 1.40	15	100	72	71	71¾	+½
Carrols Dev		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Castle AM 1	5	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
CasFd 1.20a		8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Castleton In	9	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
Cavitrn .10e	8	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+½
CDI Corp	16	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
CelluCraft	8	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
CentSec .35e		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Cenvill .15e		1	7	7	7	−⅛
CerM pf2.25		22	21½	21⅜	21⅜	−⅛
Cetec Corp	13	5	2	2	2	−⅛
Champ Hom		158	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
Chartr Med	5	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
CHC Cp .30f	3	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
Chem Exp	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
ChiRivl 1.60	10	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
Christian Co	6	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Circle K .32	6	37	6	6	6	−⅛
Citation .40		1	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
CK Pet .15e	10	16	16⅛	15⅞	16	−½
ClarC .10e	11	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Clarson .16	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Clarostat	7	1	4	4	4	
Clausing .64	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
Clopay .12e	17	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
CMI Corp	4	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
CMI Inv wt		18	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Coachm .20e	7	36	24⅞	23¾	23⅞	−1
Cohen Hatfd	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
ColeNat .60	7	23	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
Coleman .52	14	9	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	−⅛
Colon Coml		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
CombE .05r	9	21	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	
Cominco 2	10	7	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	−⅜
Com Grp .14	6	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
Comdor .8M		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
CoPsycC .20	7	10	9	8⅞	9	
ComPS 1.62	7	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Compac Cp		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
CompuDyn	7	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
Comput Inst		6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
Comput Inv	58	5	81¼Q	—1¼	1¾	
Conchem .40	6	6	11	10¾	11	−⅛
Concrd Fab	2	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
Condec Crp	3	3	8½	8½	8½	
Connlly Con	5	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
Conrey .05e	16	12	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
Con Oil Gas	11	97	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	−⅛
Consyne Cp	12	87	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
Cont Mater		20	1	1	1	
Cont Tel wt		71	13-16	¾	13-16	
Coo.FI .40	14	5	11⅛	11¼	11¼	−¼
CooPV .40	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
Cordon Intl	13	6	3	3	3	
Core Labs	10	3	13½	13⅜	13½	−⅛
Corenco .80		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
CorrBl 1.20	9	2	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	
Cousins wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
CoxCbl Com	17	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
Craig .20	5	10	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+¼
CramrE .13f	388	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
Crompton	15	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
CrossAT 1	12	10	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
CwnCPt .60r	3	2	22⅛	22	22	−½
Crown In .20	8	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
CRS Des .12	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
CrutcR .55e	10	116	7½	7⅜	7½	
CrystlO .40c		22	9⅝	9⅝	9½	−¼
Cubic Cp .22	7	12	11	10¾	10¾	−⅛
D						
Damson Oil	23	115	7¼	7	7	−⅛
Daniel .16b	7	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−½
Data Dcuml	6	3	35¼	35	35	−½
Dataprod	9	89	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
DayMin .10e		20	7¾	7½	7⅜	−⅛
DellwdF .54	6	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
DeltaCp Am		30	⅝	9-16	9-16	−1-16
Den Tal Ez	7	56	7½	7	7	−⅜
Depositr 1.48	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
DeRose Ind		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
Designcr Jw		1	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
Dev Cp Am	8	6	4½	4⅜	4½	
Diebold VC		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Dialcon Inc	5	9	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
Diodes Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
DisFab .07e	7	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
Diversey .56	6	77	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+⅛
Dixilyn .30e	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
Dome Petrl	11	98	43⅞	43	43	−⅞
Donkenny .24	3	25	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	−⅜
DowneyS .40	5	20	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	−½
DrexUtl 1.20		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
Driver Harr		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
DrgFair .40	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
DuplxPd .80	5	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
Dynlctn .06e	9	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
DynAmer	7	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Dynell .14t	23	1	10	10	10	
E						
Eagle Cloth		18	1½	1⅜	1½	
ErlScheib .40	12	10	7½	7½	7½	
EarthRes 1	6	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
EasonO .10r	18	1	35½	35½	35½	−½
EazorE .20e	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Ecodyne	7	13	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
Edgitton .50r	7	112	36	35⅛	35⅛	
Edmos Cp		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
Edwrds .40a	4	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	
EnrnhPh .10	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
ElcorCh .02e	9	36	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
El Hose .30r	14	5	6	6	6	−⅛
ElAudD .21t		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
Elec Trog .30	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
Elec Assist	5	18	3	3	3	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		ElecEng n	7	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
3¼	1½	Elect Resch		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
14⅝	10⅛	ELT .03e	10	8	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
9½	6⅞	ErnstEC .56	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅛	1	Ero Ind	21	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+¼
11⅝	4⅞	EsqRad .30e	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
8⅞	6⅛	EssexCh .24	5	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅞	7½	EvanAr .10r	7	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
		F						
7⅞	4	Fab Ind .10e	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	8⅝	FabriCtr .12	7	16	9	8⅞	9	
3	1¼	FairTex Mil		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Fairfld Nob		7	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	−⅛
45½	28⅛	FalconS .80	6	10	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	−⅛
12⅛	8⅞	FannyF .42f	6	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Fash Fabric		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13	7⅛	FayDrg .10e	7	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
10⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	9	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
5¾	4⅝	Fed Resrces		89	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
11¼	8	Felmnt .12e	41	33	9⅞	9	9	−⅛
8½	5	Felsway .32	6	41	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Fidelco Gth		10	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Film Cp Am		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Filmwy .85f	7	11	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
7⅝	5½	FinGen .36b	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7½	5⅛	FtConn .60e	9	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
1½	⅛	Fst Rlty Inv		8	1	⅞	⅞	−⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Fstmrk .06t		4	3	3	3	
17	9⅞	FtChrP .48f	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
15⅛	12½	FitchbG 1.44	6	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Flagstaff	6	4	4	4	4	−⅛
20½	15⅝	Flight Safty	9	5	19½	19½	19½	−⅛
1⅞	11-16	Flock Ind		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	5	17	3	3	3	
16⅞	9⅞	Flowers .36	7	2	16	16	16	−⅛
30	23⅞	FlukeJ .72f	9	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
20	13⅝	Fly Dia Oil	7	28	19	18⅝	18⅝	−⅜
92½	72⅞	FordCan 5a	5	z170	88½	88	88	−1⅛
4⅞	2½	Forest Labs	9	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
12⅞	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	9	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅝	6⅛	FrankNu .36	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
22	17½	Fresnillo .40	9	9	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+¾
5½	3½	Friedm .24b	6	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Frigtmp .55f	7	37	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Frigitronic	13	235	9⅞	7⅞	8⅝	−1⅛
8	5⅞	Frontier Air	7	16	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
		G						
11⅛	5⅞	Gabriel .30	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
7½	4	Galaxy Cpl	8	25	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
11	7	Garan .44a	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Garcia Corp		16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40⅛	25⅛	Gearhart .48	9	60	39⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+⅜
24⅞	13⅛	Gen Ed Svc	47	x100	23⅛	23	23	−½
2⅛	1⅛	GnEmp .04e		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	G Housewar	6	1	3	3	3	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Gen Recrat		1	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Gen Resrch	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	Geon Ind		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	GiantFd 1a	5	12	16½	16¼	16¼	−⅜
8⅞	6⅛	GiantYel .40	225	13	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
10⅝	2½	Gladding Cp		41	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
5⅛	2½	Glasrock Pr	40	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
33⅝	28⅛	Glatfltr 1.52	6	7	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	−⅛
13⅛	6⅜	GlenDis .23f	7	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
15	9½	Glosser .30	6	5	12¼	12	12	−⅛
14½	8⅝	Gloucstr En	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	10½	Golden Cycl	190	7	18¼	15	16	−⅜
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield Cp		47	⅞	13-16	13-16	
8⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
1⅛	1-16	Gouldinc wt		57	5-16	¼	5-16	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GouldIT .14f		1	3	3	3	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	GrandCtl .30	6	14	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅜	2⅞	GtBasin Pet		209	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
37⅝	28⅛	Gt Lk Ch .24	16	11	30	29⅞	30	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	6	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	−⅛
6½	2⅝	GreerHy .12	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Greyhd C	31	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8¼	5	GRI Cp .40	20	15	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
38	12½	Grlesd 1.15e		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
12⅝	10	GrossTlc .90	7	1	11	11	11	+⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Grow C .32b	10	37	8	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Gruen Ind		2	1½	1½	1½	
1½	1⅛	GSC En .42c	16	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	⅞	GTI Corp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
⅛	⅛	GuardMt wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅝	5⅛	Guilford .30	4	3	6	6	6	+⅛
8⅛	4½	GulfRsp Fin	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Glfstrm LD		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
		H						
5⅞	3⅛	HampD .15e	3	41	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
12⅛	8⅛	HanvrSh .60	4	1	10	10	10	
14⅝	10⅝	HartzM .15e	11	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1½	⅜	Harvey Grp	68	9	11-16	11-16	11-16	
8⅛	3½	Hasbro Ind	6	19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
4⅛	3	HawaiA .10r	19	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Heinick .05e	7	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	1	Hellmn Mtg		17	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	3	HIG Inc .15f	5	1	3	3	3	
6⅞	3⅝	HHihavn .32	7	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
13⅛	8	Histrnic .20	11	1	8½	8½	8½	
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
34⅝	26⅝	HomeOA .50	9	2	33	32½	32½	−1
8⅛	5⅛	HospM .60e	10	x7	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
5-16	3-32	HospMtg wt		14	3-32	3-32	3-32	
14	11¼	Hotella 1.40	9	3	13⅛	13¼	13¼	−⅛
7⅝	4⅝	House VI .32	7	7	5	5	5	−⅛
66	32⅛	HouOilM .80	21	1381	59⅛	56⅞	57	−2⅝
24⅛	18⅝	HowelC .30e	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7⅝	3¼	Howell .05e	3	1	4½	4½	4½	
3⅝	1⅛	Hudson Gen		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
3⅝	2	HuntHlt .05r	5	26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
23⅛	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Hycel Inc	24	7	4⅛	4	4	
		I						
10¾	6¼	ICM R 1.15e	18	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	IMC Mg .30	5	4	6	6	6	
8	6½	ImpCh .17e	6	4	6	6	6	−⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Imper Ind		2	4	4	4	
26⅝	22⅛	ImpOil A .80	12	31	24	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
20⅛	9	Incoterm A	9	41	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	−⅜
4	1⅞	IndianHd wt		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Inflight Svc	6	2	1½	1⅛	1½	−⅛
2⅛	13-16	Instrum Sys		76	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Integrt Res	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
5	2⅛	Intrmedco	6	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	5⅛	IntlAlum .30	5	19	9	8⅞	9	−⅛
2	1⅛	Intl Banknot	5	30	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc	48	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1⅜	InFuneral B	5	2	2	2	2	−⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Int Proteins		3	2⅝	2	2⅛	+⅛
7½	4⅝	IntSeaw .10e	3	2	6	6	6	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
36	26⅛	IntSyCon .25	10	13	29	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
11⅝	5	Interway Cp		30	7⅞	7	7¼	−⅛
2½	1	Investm Fla		47	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	9⅛	InyDivers A	8	11	13	13	13	−⅛
5⅛	3⅛	InvestRlt Tr		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	6⅞	IroqBrd .16		1	7	7	7	−⅛
6½	3⅛	Irvinind .16t	4	1	5	5	5	−⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ISC Finl .30	16	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	
	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	ITI Corp		13	1	1	1	
		J - K						
11⅛	7⅞	Jaclyn .36b	4	6	8	7⅞	8	
10½	8	Jacobs .60e	5	5	8	8	8	−⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Jamswy .11t	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	5	14	10⅝	14	+⅛
20⅝	10½	John Pd .30	10	66	16	13⅝	14	−⅜
4⅛	3⅛	Juniper Pet	11	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
14⅛	8	Kaisrind .26	8	177	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
8⅝	5⅝	KaneMill wt		2	8	8	8	
5⅞	2⅝	KayCp .07e	10	74	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
28⅛	12½	Kewanee .60	8	58	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
9	5⅝	Keystind .30	5	2	7⅞	7½	7⅞	−⅛
4	⅞	Kidde wt		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2	1⅜	Kin Ark Crp	9	21	1½	1½	1½	
4	1⅞	King Opticl		1	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Kingstip .20	4	6	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
41⅛	19⅝	Kirbyln 22c	6	224	23	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
3	1⅝	KleerVu Ind		2	2½	2½	2½	
10⅝	4⅛	Kleinerts		9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
20	10½	KnickT .30	6	9	19½	19	19	−⅛
26⅛	18⅝	Kollmor .50	12	30	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
		L						
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
11⅛	7	LafyRad .26	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	5	5	2⅝	2½	2½	−1-16
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	7	2	8	8	8	
2⅝	1⅛	LaTour Bck	20	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Leath Co .36	8	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
17⅝	15	LeeEntr .44	10	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Lee Natl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅜	3⅛	Lee Pharm		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14	6⅛	Leigh Pr .40	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		31	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	LewisBF .24	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
10	5⅛	Liberty Fab	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
7⅝	4	Lilli Ann .22	7	x1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Lincoln Am	27	34	3⅞	3	3⅛	
11⅛	5⅝	Lloyds Elec		10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
3	1⅛	LodgeS .06e	5	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	13⅝	Lohmn .80s	7	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
8⅞	4⅞	LoewThe wt		58	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
23⅝	19⅞	LouisCo 1.20	7	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Lundy Elec	24	4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
4⅞	1	Lynch Corp		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
		M						
1⅛	⅛	Macrod Ind		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
4⅞	3½	Mamm Mrt		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2	13-16	Marindus B	44	5	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	
24⅛	18	MarkCtl .28	5	13	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
19⅝	5⅞	Marlene Ind	4	13	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅛
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅛	4⅞	Marshal Ind	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32⅛	21	MartPr .50e	7	11	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Maslnd .40a	4	19	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
37	23⅛	Masneilin .30	6	4	30⅛	30	30	+⅛
12⅛	4⅝	MaterRe .20	18	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
7⅞	4	MaulBro .12	7	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
1⅝	11-16	McCro wt n		31	11-16	⅝	⅝	−3-16
5⅝	3⅝	McCulO .21t	19	78	4	3⅞	3⅞	
19	13⅝	McDonh .80	5	10	17⅞	17½	17½	−⅛
13⅛	6⅞	McIntsh .70	6	1	12	12	12	
2⅝	1⅝	McKeon Cn		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
6	5⅝	Medalst .40b	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Medenco .12	6	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
17	7⅞	Megdint .20	5	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
16⅛	11½	MEM Co 1	6	10	14⅝	14½	14½	−⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Mich Genl	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14½	11⅛	MichSugar 1	3	3	11⅝	11½	11½	+⅛
8	3½	Midld Co .10	12	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
20½	15	Milgo Elec	12	40	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
52½	29⅛	MillerWo .80	9	131	40⅞	39⅝	39⅝	−⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Mil Roy .30e	11	15	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
32½	17⅝	MoPtcR 1.20	7	23	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	−⅛
33⅛	14⅞	Mitchll 1.57f	7	102	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	−⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	6	16	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
7⅛	4	Modern Md	4	4	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
17⅛	6⅝	Molycrp wt		38	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
13⅝	9	Moog .60	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Morton S .22	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
6⅝	4⅛	MottsSup M	5	6	4½	4½	4½	
2⅛	1	Movielab	5	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
17	11¼	MPB Cp .70	6	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	19	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		N						
7	3⅝	Napco .12a	6	2	6	5⅞	6	
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .20	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	10	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
2⅝	1	Natind wt		1	1	1	1	−⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn	6	20	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	65	77	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Nat System	7	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	11	NatwHo .28	7	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅝	3⅛	Neisner Bro		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Nelly Don		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nelson LB	10	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
20⅝	14	Newcor 1	4	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
34½	23⅛	NENucir .40	12	11	27⅛	27	27	−⅛
14	10⅝	NHamp .50e	8	1	12	12	12	−⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria	6	8	⅞	13-16	13-16	
21⅛	15⅝	NMex Ariz	60	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	14	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅞	12⅝	N Proc .77e	10	32	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	12	4	13⅛	13	13	−⅛
9⅛	6⅝	NewbEn .20	4	5	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
16⅛	12⅝	NiagFSv .44	5	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
12⅝	7	Nolex Cp	56	165	7	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Nortek .04	6	13	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
11	8	NorAmR .10	8	4	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
8¼	4 5-16	NorCdn Oils	12	24	7⅝	7½	7½	−⅛
51¼	45	N IPS pf4.25		z10	51	51	51	+1
5½	2⅝	Novo Corp		5	3	3	3	
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	9⅝	NumacO Gs	23	11	11½	11½	11½	
		O						
6⅝	3⅛	OEA Inc .16	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	17	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Ohio Art .24	13	3	6	6	6	+⅛
38⅛	28⅛	OhioB 1.40e	3	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	−⅛
22½	14⅛	OnLine Sys	17	2	19⅛	19	19	−⅛
48	33	OOlep Cop		z300	40	39⅝	40	
3⅝	1⅛	Originala		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	4⅝	OrioleHo .20		5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	31	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	3⅛	Outdr Sport	25	10	5	5	5	
10	6⅝	OverhDr .40	8	7	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Oxford Fst		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	OzarA .05e	14	23	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
		P - Q						
3⅛	1⅞	P&F Indust		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
18⅝	16⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
15½	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
14⅝	13	PGRd pf1.25		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
15	13	PG pfA 1.25		2	13⅝	13½	13½	
24	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		11	22	21⅞	22	
25⅛	22⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		10	24½	24½	24½	
22⅛	20⅛	PG 7.9pf1.96		1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
29	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		6	26	26	26	+⅛
29⅛	26⅛	P 10.46pf2.62		12	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
8⅞	4⅛	P Holdg .16		22	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
84½	73⅝	PacLt pf7.64		z100	81	81	81	+⅛
17	14½	PNWTel 1.20	8	14	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
7½	4	Pandl Bradf	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅝	3	Panteat .10e	7	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ParCh .48a	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
33⅛	22	Parsons .80	6	21	33	32½	32½	−⅛
5½	3⅛	PatoCG .65e	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Pemcor Inc	5	3	6	6	6	
2⅞	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		4	2	2	2	+⅛
9⅝	6⅞	PenEnM .60	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7	3⅛	PE Cp .60t	8	135	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	−⅛
32½	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25½	18½	PepBoys 1b	5	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
6½	4⅞	PerinlCp .30	4	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
8⅛	3⅝	Pertec Corp	5	22	5⅝	5	5⅛	+⅛
17⅝	6⅛	Petro Lewis		15	11	10⅞	11	−⅛
8⅛	5⅞	Phil LD .56r	4	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	Phoenix Stl		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	PickPay .20	7	x6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	4	PlonTek .80	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6¼	4⅝	PittWVa .56e	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
42½	31⅛	Pittway .90	11	2	33½	33½	33½	
11⅛	7⅝	Plant Ind		9	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
25⅛	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	13	4	21	21	21	
2⅝	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7-32	1-16	Plaza Rlt wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅝	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	14	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7-16	⅛	PNB MR wt		9	⅛	⅛	⅛	−1-16
15½	11⅝	Pneumo .80	4	49	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Poloron Pd		9	2⅝	2¼	2¼	−⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Polychr .29t	12	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	3⅛	Prairie Oil	14	14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
26½	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	10	34	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PresRealt B		1	3½	3½	3½	
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	21	402	11⅝	10¼	11⅝	+⅜
17⅝	16⅝	Preston .70	11	x3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	PrimMf .12t		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
10½	8⅛	PrpCT 1.18e	8	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .80	12	2	9	9	9	
2⅝	1⅝	PrdRlE .14e		9	2	2	2	−⅛
	3⅛	ProdSdg .24	5	37	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	15	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	2⅛	PuntaGrd 1s	10	8	4	4	4	
6⅝	5⅛	Quebcor Inc	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
		R						
18⅝	13⅝	Ranchrs Ex	18	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
19⅝	12½	RangrO Can	60	49	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Ransbrg .80	6	5	12	11⅞	12	
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		11	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+⅛
20⅝	13⅝	RaymPr .40	33	20	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
18	14⅝	RealEsl 1.40	11	5	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
7⅛	5⅛	RltlncT .60e	24	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Redlaw End	36	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1	⅜	Rel Grp wt		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	−1-16
13⅛	11⅛	Rem Ar .80a	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2⅛	1	Rep Housng		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
18⅛	18⅛	ReschCtl .08	16	23	14½	14	14⅛	+¼
24¼	16	Resistflx .50	6	7	17	16½	16½	−½
4⅝	2	ResrtsIntl A	5	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
2⅛	1	Rest Assoc		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
41	35⅛	RET pf4.38		1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	−½
2½	⅞	Rex Noreco		30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Riblet Prod	21	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Richford In		18	2⅛	2	2	
7⅝	3⅝	Richton .05e	4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
16	10½	Riley Co	8	12	15⅝	15	15	−⅛
37¼	28⅛	RioAlgm 1	15	x3	32	31¼	32	+½
21¼	6½	RisdonM .35	14	7	17	16⅝	16⅞	−⅛
29⅛	17⅝	Robintech		48	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	−⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Roblin Ind	3	6	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
10⅛	8⅝	Rockway .88	7	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1	⅝	RoyBusn Fd		15	11-16	⅝	11-16	
3	2⅛	RPS Prod	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	8	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	Rudick pf.56		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		13	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
10	8⅛	Russell Cp	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10	5⅝	Rust Cft .40	7	8	8⅛	8	8	
25⅝	19⅛	RyanH .40	12	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
		S						
6	3½	SafrranSy A	5	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
15⅝	9⅛	Salem .89t	3	10	10	9½	9½	−⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Sambos .32	10	108	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
10	7⅞	SCarlo 1.26e		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
28⅝	26	SDgo pf2.68		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	Sargent Ind	8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅞	5⅝	SaundrL .24	4	8	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
6	3	Schiller Ind	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SchoolP .40	8	26	9½	9	9	−⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Schrader .30	9	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	12	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
26⅝	20⅛	Scopein .25a	4	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
17	10⅛	Scrivner .60	4	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
21⅛	12⅝	Scurry Rain	12	21	20⅝	19⅞	20	−⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	5	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
11⅛	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		123	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMt In wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8½	4⅛	SelasCp .07e		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
23⅛	13⅛	SelloLtz 1.20	6	6	17⅝	17½	17½	+⅛
6⅛	4	Semtch .16t	10	3	6	6	6	
4⅝	2⅛	Servo Corp	5	2	3	3	3	+⅛
7⅝	5⅝	SGL In .19r	6	1	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
15½	12⅝	SG Sa pf1.70		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12⅛	7⅝	Shawin .50b	8	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
13⅝	4⅝	SheafH .20e	3	104	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
	2⅝	Shelter Res		9	3½	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	35	20	26	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
15½	10⅛	Sherwd Med	12	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Shopwell In	31	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	ShopmTr En		2	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅞	5⅝	Sierrcln .20	7	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
4⅛	3	SikesCp A		8	3½	3½	3½	
3⅛	1½	Simplex Ind		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Sitkin SmRf		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2½	Solitron		15	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
13	8⅝	Sonder Brdc	6	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Sorg Paper		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
20⅝	12⅛	Soundsn .40	7	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	
21⅝	16⅛	SCEO pf1.48		z300	19½	19½	19½	
28	24⅛	SC 9.2pf 2.30		6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
26	23½	SC 8.8pf 2.21		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
103	91⅛	SCE pf8.70			93½	91⅞	93½	+2¼
90	83	SCE pf7.58		24	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+2⅛
16⅝	14⅛	SC 5.2pf 1.30		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	11½	11½	11½	−⅛
67⅛	40⅛	SouRoyl 1.20	16	25	63⅛	63	63	−1
16⅝	9	Sowest Alrl	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	SwtGFln .10	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
8⅛	5	Spartek .30	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	5⅛	Spector .10e		16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Spectro .12t	6	2	5	5	5	+⅛
2	⅝	Spetzmn Ind		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8½	3⅛	Spencer .06e		7	6⅛	5⅞	6	
9⅝	6⅛	Spencr F .32	3	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅝	4⅛	SSP Ind .24	12	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Statfd Lowd		26	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
17½	12⅛	StdAlrBanc 1	4	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	Std Metl .50t	7	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
14⅝	9	StdMotA .48	6	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
8⅝	3⅛	StdPac Corp	5	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	4	9	9	9	9	−⅛
19⅝	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
10	7⅛	STP Cp .45e	10	3	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
10½	7⅛	StrufW .10e	9	5	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
12½	9⅛	SueAgr .30	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
4⅞	3⅝	SumCityl .25	7	5	4	4	4	−⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Sun Elec .48	10	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
9⅝	6⅛	SunshJr .30b	7	1	7	7	7	−⅛
11½	8⅛	SupFdSv .32	7	5	11	11	11	+⅛
8	4	Supindl .12b	6	3	4	4	4	
2⅝	1⅛	Susquhana		19	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
7	4⅝	Synaloy .14r	5	22	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
36⅛	26	Syntex .50	13	240	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅜
19⅛	15⅛	Sysco Cp .28	7	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
10⅝	5⅝	System Eng		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
		T						
3⅝	3⅛	Talleyin wt		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅛	11⅝	Tandy Brnd	8	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
20⅛	14½	Tasty 1.20e	7	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
1⅝	11-16	Tech Sym	20	2	13-16	13-16	13-16	−1-16
3⅛	1⅝	Techl Tape	4	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Techrit .18e	5	5	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅛	17	Tejon R .20a	15	4	17	17	17	
7	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	5	7	6	6	6	
⅝	⅛	Telex Cp wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	−1-16
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	16	5	4½	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Tenneco wt		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
21⅛	10½	Teradyn Inc	120	165	18¼	18	18	−⅛
13⅝	9⅛	TerraC .40a	4	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	TesoroPt wt		40	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Texstar .22f	8	9	4½	4¼	4¼	−⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Textron wt		1	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
2⅛	1½	TFI Co Inc		1	1½	1½	1½	
4⅛	2⅝	Tidwell Ind		23	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
11	8	Tiffanyl .20	4	20	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−½
5⅝	3	Timpte Ind	8	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Tohelm .40	7	12	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
7⅝	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	9	35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Town Cntry		1	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Tracor .20	8	21	11⅝	11	11	−⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Trans Lux		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	3⅛	Trico Ind	7	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
15⅝	9½	Turbodyne	7	6	15½	15⅛	15¼	
20⅝	16⅝	TurnrC 1.44	6	6	19½	19½	19½	
5⅛	3¼	TwinFair In	8	32	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	−⅛
		U						
19½	14⅝	U&I 1.20a	4	5	18½	18	18	−⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Unimax Grp	14	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	−⅛
4	1⅝	UnimaxG pf		4	3	3	3	−⅛
8½	7⅛	UnGas A .64	7	1	8	8	8	+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Un Invest	7	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Un Asbestos	17	22	4 7-16	4 5-16	4 5-16	−⅛
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		38	⅞	⅞	13-16	
2⅛	1⅛	U Dollar St		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	Unit Foods		4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	5⅛	UnRltT .75e	18	46	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		46	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
7½	5⅛	US Ban Trst		30	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	7	33	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	
7	3½	US LsgRl E		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
¾	¼	US LsgR wt		3	½	½	½	−1-16
4⅝	3⅛	USNat Rsrc	5	5	4	4	4	
3⅛	1⅝	US Radium	28	11	3	3	3	
23⅝	18½	US Redu .60	5	6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
32⅛	18	Unitek .24	18	45	30⅝	30½	30½	−⅛
15⅝	10½	Unity Buy S	6	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
3	2	UnivCig .05	4	2	2½	2⅛	2½	
3	⅞	Univ Comnr		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
7½	4¼	UnivRs .08e	11	262	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2⅞	URS Cp .10e	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	UV Ind wt		10	5⅝	5½	5½	−¼
		V						
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
2⅝	1½	VLDvC .02e		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12½	4⅝	Varo Inc	5	77	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅜
13⅝	6½	Veecolns .32	15	4	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
5	1⅝	Verit Ind	9	22	2½	2⅛	2⅛	−¼
30¼	14⅞	VernitA .40b	11	2	26¼	26	26	−½
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	11	24	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
4	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	28	27	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	2⅝	Vishay Intrl	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	3	2	7½	7½	7½	−¼
16¼	11	Vulcinc pf 1		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
		W						
7⅝	3⅝	Wabash .10a	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	7¼	Wacknht .40	6	6	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
15	8¼	WagnrEl .48	11	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
24¼	14¼	WalcoN .50	8	10	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+1
20	10½	WangLb .10	13	22	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅛	9¼	WangLB .20	12	14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
8½	5½	Weld Tu Am	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5⅝	3⅛	Wellco .10e	6	3	5½	5½	5½	
11⅛	7¼	WestChP .40	6	13	9⅝	9¼	8⅛	−⅛
11⅝	9⅛	Westats Pil	14	98	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	3	6½	6½	6½	−⅛
9⅛	6⅛	WstFinl .16a	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
1½	½	WstPac I wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	6⅞	Whippny .60	7	1	7	7	7	−⅛
8⅛	1⅝	Whitehal Cp	5	6	2½	2½	2½	
1⅝	⅝	Whittakr wt		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	−1-16
9⅝	6½	Wmhous .30	6	7	8	8	8	+⅛
11	10½	Winkim n.40	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
4½	2⅝	Winston Mil	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
54	48	Wis P pf4.50		z100	50½	50½	50½	+⅛
5⅛	3	Wood Ind		1	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
11⅝	6	Worcest Ctl	6	2	6½	6½	6½	−⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Work Wr .60	5	5	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
6½	3⅝	Wrather Co	8	2	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
1⅛	¾	Wright Har	10	4	1	15-16	15-16	
6	2⅝	WTC Air .10	117	2	3½	3½	3½	
27⅛	15½	WUI Inc .60	6	15	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .28	8	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	8	8	9	9	9	
12	9½	WymBn .50a	8	59	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
5⅝	3	Wyomlsing	8	32	5½	5¼	5½	+⅛
		X						
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	42	4	17¾	17½	17½	+⅛
		Z						
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	11	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 4, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
17350 Abby Glen	$6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
3760 Abitibi	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
1400 Agnico E	470	460	460	−10
100 Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
300 Alta Gas A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
100 Alta Nat	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
300 Algo Cent	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
800 Alliance B	390	375	390	+10
2000 Alminex	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
4820 Alco A	$16	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
700 BP Can	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
500 Banister C	$9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
15304 Bank N S	$40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	−⅛
14750 Baton B	$9	8⅞	9	+⅛
10981 Bell Canad	$47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
1341 Beth Cop A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1600 Block Bros	405	400	400	
6000 Bralor Res	340	325	340	
530 Bramalea	$6	5⅞	6	+⅛
9600 Brameda	134	127	134	+4
500 Brenda M	$7⅛	7¼	7¼	
11600 Bridger	$7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
25 BC Forest	$23	23	23	−⅛
59875 BC Phone	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
7858 Brunswk	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
400 Budd Auto	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
600 Burns Fds	$11	11	11	−⅛
108 Cad Frv	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2700 Camflo	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	−⅛
650 Campau A	480	470	470	−10
9688 C Nor West	$8	7⅝	8	
2400 C Pakrs C	$23	23	23	
1325 Can Trust A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
2900 C Tung	405	400	405	
70 Cdn Cel	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
75 CGE	$27	27	27	−½
12327 CI Bk Com	$27½	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
435 Cdn Tire A	$49⅛	49	49	−½
7500 C Uilties	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
500 Canbra	395	395	395	+5
100 Candel Oil	$13½	13½	13½	−⅛
2692 Cassiar	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
4830 Celanese	$5⅛	5	5	−⅛
6100 Chieftan D	$11⅛	11	11	
3500 Coch Will	30	30	30	
1800 C Holiday I	320	315	315	−5
100 Con Bldg	233	233	233	−2
2500 Con Distrb	405	400	400	−5
8735 Cons Gas	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
7800 Con Fardy	440	430	430	−5
200 Conwest	350	350	350	
400 Craigmt	$6⅛	6	6⅛	
210 Crush Intl	$8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
1000 Cyprus	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	
342 Denison	$59½	59	59	
1730 Dicknsn	$5⅛	490	490	−10
5233 Dofasco A	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
1500 Dom Store	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
600 D Textile A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
1000 Du Pont	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
1420 East Mal	203	200	300	−4
3060 Electro A	55	470	5	+30
15 Emco	$8	8	8	−⅛
4150 Falcon C	$8	7⅞	8	
1301 Falcon	$37	36⅝	37	+⅛
600 Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
200 Francana	$8½	8½	8½	
20 Fruehauf	$6½	6½	6½	+⅛
560 G Distrb A	$8	8	8	+⅛
10700 Gnt Mascf	139	137	137	−1
1100 Gibraltar	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
100 Graft G	$34½	34½	34½	
400 Granduc	135	135	135	−5
200 Granisle	$11	11	11	−½
300 Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
690 GL Paper	$31	31	31	+⅛
100 Grayhnd	$18	18	18	
206 Guar Trst	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
500 Hambro C	310	310	310	
400 Harlequin	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1150 Hawker S	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
730 Hayes D A	$6½	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
4790 H Bay Co	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
202020 IAC	$17⅛	16½	16⅝	−⅛
950 Inland Gas	$9⅛	9	9	−⅛
500 Int Mogul	250	246	246	+1
2170 Int Pipe A	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	
400 Inv Grp A	$7	7	7	−⅛
1325 Jannock	$7⅛	7	7	−⅛
5453 Kaiser Re	$14	13⅝	14	
5530 Kaps Tran	163	157	163	+8
250 Kelsey H	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+½
7899 Kerr A A	$13	12⅞	13	+⅛
4100 Koffler A	480	475	475	
975 Labatt A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
480 Lacana	380	375	380	
3575 LOnt Cem	385	375	380	
620 LL Lac	145	145	145	
2300 Lob Co A	445	440	445	
900 Lob Co B	440	435	440	
730 Loeb M	290	280	290	+5
227 Mclan H A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
26736 MB Ltd	$22	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
1000 Madsen	47	47	47	−½
200 M Lf Mills	$29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+½
1300 Malgmi A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
112 McGraw H	460	460	460	
10300 Moore	$43⅝	43⅝	43½	−⅛
400 Murphy	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
7550 Nabrs Dig	$28⅛	28	28	−1
100 Nat Trust	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
5565 Noranda A	$37⅝	37½	37⅝	+⅛
2922 Norcen	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
2600 NTecm B w	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
2600 Nowsco W	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
5600 Orchan A	290	285	285	+9
495 Oshawa A	475	475	475	−10
2812 Pamour A	325	315	325	−5
10810 PanCan P	$24½	24	24	−½
5516 Patino N V	$14	14	14	
900 Pembin A	420	420	420	−10
300 Pembin B	400	400	400	
307 Petrofina	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
370 Pine Point	$31½	31½	31½	
392 Placer	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
3129 Que Sturg	120	117	120	+10
500 Reed Oslr A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
100 Reichhold	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
26540 Revnu Prp	82	80	81	−3
4200 Rothman	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
3847 Shell Can	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
7680 Sherritt A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
5650 Siebens	$15⅛	15	15	
10695 Simpsons	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
294 Simpson S	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
66 Slater Stl	$8	8	8	−⅛
300 Talcorp	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2595 Stelco A	$30	29⅞	29⅞	−⅛
9165 Steep R	190	190	190	
37050 Sundale O	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
900 Tara	$17⅛	17	17⅛	−⅛
640 Teck Cor A	420	410	415	+10
851 Teck Cor B	320	315	320	+10
150 Teledyne	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1400 Thom N A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
14146 Tor Dm Bk	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	
891 Tor Star B	$17⅛	17	17	−⅛
5700 Traders A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2600 Trans Mt	$11⅛	10⅝	11	
8682 TrCan PL	$12	11⅞	12	
501 Un Carbid	$23½	23½	23½	
10610 UGas A	$8⅞	8¼	8¼	
700 Union Oil	$10	10	10	
800 U Keno	$8½	8½	8½	
8257 U Siscoe	$9⅛	9	9⅛	−⅛
1700 Upp Can	140	130	130	−10
900 Van Der	325	320	320	+5
2800 Voyager P	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
150 Weldwod	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
3575 Wstburne	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
3850 West Mine	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
3025 Westnhse	$20	20	20	
1450 Weston	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
3132 h te gpas	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
725 Woodwd A	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
2100 Yk Bear	315	310	315	
5100 Yukon C	166	164	165	+1

Total sales 2,608,408 shares

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
865 Algoma	$	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
180 Asbestos	$	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
6927 Bank Mont	$	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8750 Basic Res	$	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
100 CAE Ind	$	11	11	11	
3087 Can Cement	$	10	9⅞	10	
100 Cdn Indust	$	24	24	24	
2099 Cdnint Pow	$	15⅛	15	15⅛	+1⅛
1850 Canron	$	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
100 Con Bath	$	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
520 Dom Bridge	$	35⅛	35½	35½	−½
800 Fncl Col		225	225	225	
90 Imasco	$	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
2000 Molson B	$	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
4053 Price Co	$	16	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
2862 Royal Bank	$	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
229 Steinberg A	$	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛

Total sales 641,801 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	101¼	102⅛
Ashland 8-87	94⅝	95⅝
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	100⅞	101⅞
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92½	93½
BFCE 9-82	100½	101½
BFCE 8¾-83	99	100
B.N.P. 9½-81	102½	103½
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97
British Gas 9-81	99½	100½
Broken Hill 10-90	102	103
Broken Hill 9½-81	101½	102½
Carrier 8-87	93	94
CNE 9½-85	99¼	100¼
CN Rhône 10-80/8	103	104
Cons Food 7½-91	88⅞	89⅞
Conoco 8-86	98½	99½
Cont Tel 8½-86	99	100
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Cut Ham 8-87	93	94
Dana 8-87	93	94
Denmark 9-82	101	102½
Denmark 7½-90	85	86
Dow Corn 8½-86	101½	102½
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½
ECS 8¾-81	100½	101½
ECS 9¼-86	100	101
EIB 9½-85	101½	102½
Erap 9¾-85	101	102
Ericsson 9¼-85	103	105
Esso 7½-78	100¾	101¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	100	101
Eurofima 8½-83	98⅞	99⅞
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gen Mills 8-86	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104	105
Gould 9¾-83	101½	102½
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100¼	101¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¼	98¼
Kimberley 8½-86	101½	102½
Michelin 9¼-86	99½	100½
Michelin 7½-88	85½	86½
Miles 9¼-80	103	104
Modo 9½-83	99⅞	100⅞
Montreal 9¾-81	102½	103½
Montreal 9½-83	101	102
Motorola 8-87	97½	98½
New Brunsw. 9-83	100½	101½
N Zealand 9¾-82	102¼	103¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89½	90½
NorskHyd 9⅞-85	103	104
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99½	100½
Norway 9-80	102¾	103¾
Norway 8½-81	100¾	101¾
Ontario H 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Oslo 9-88	98¾	99¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
Pac.Light 8-88	93	94
Pennwlt 8-87	94¾	95¾
Prov.Quebec 9-82	101	102
Prov.Quebec 7½-8	90¼	91¼
Ralston 7½-87	93¾	94¾
Richardson 8¾-85	101	102
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Scanraff 8½-88	99¾	100¾
Scott 8¾-86	101½	102½
Seagram 9-83	101½	102½
SFE 9-83	100	101
Shell 8-86	98¼	99¼
Shell 7½-87	94½	95½
Skandin 10¼-81	104¾	105¾
SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-88	102½	103½
S. Handels 9¼-86	100¾	101¾
Sybron 8-87	93½	94½
Tenneco 7½-79	99¼	100¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	91¾	92¾
Textron 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Transocean 8-86	98¾	99¾
Transocean 7½-87	95	96
Union Oil 7-79	100	101
Union Oil 7½-87	95	96
Utah 8-87	95	96
Volvo 9½-85	101½	102½
BroadHale 4¾-87	75	77
Carnation 4-88	78½	80½
Chevron 5-88	115	117
Chrysler 4¾-88	60½	62½
Chrysler 5-88	66	68
Cont Tel 5½-88	76	78
Comm In 6¼-88	88	90
Dart Ind 4¾-88	77	79
EastKodak 4½-88	112½	114½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	76½	78½
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	97	99
Ford 5-88	85	87
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4½-82	83	85
Gillette 4¾-82	81	83
Gillette 4¾-87	75½	77½
Gould 5-87	90	92
Gulf West 5-88	99	101
Honeywell 6-86	82½	84½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80	82
ITT 4¾-87	75	77
Komatsu 7¼-90	105	107
Matsushite 6¾-90	115½	117½
Mitsui 7¼-90	101	102½
McDerm 4¾-87	145½	147½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	111½	113½
Nabisco 5¾-88	91½	93½
Owe III 4½-87	102½	104½
Penney JC 4½-87	78½	80½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	94	96
R.C.A. 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4¾-83	112½	114½
Revlon 4¾-87	97	99
Sperry 4¾-88	96	98
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	74	76
Texaco 4½-88	76½	78½
UnCarb 4¾-82	120	122
WarnLam 4½-87	82	84
WarnLam 4¼-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	80½	82½
Ashland 5-88	84	86
Beatrice 6¾-91	111	113
Beatrice 4½-92	96	98
Borden 6¾-91	105½	107½
Borden 5-92	97	99

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100).

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	100.28	90.85	102.88
Previous	100.27	90.83	102.77

Currency Rates

June 4, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.7390	4.7130	106.27*	57.905*	32.32y	—	6.9010*	112.10*	44.65*
Brussels (a)	39.726	68.35	15.4120	8.38875	4.6880*	14.6025	—	16.2420	6.4635
Frankfurt	2.5822	4.4342	—	54.53*	3.045x	93.85*	6.496*	105.26*	41.87*
London (z)	1.71675	—	4.42575	8.14	1,455	4.70	68.27	4.165	10.5385
Milan	— Not Available —								
Paris	4.7375	8.14125	183.650*	—	5.5365x	172.950*	11.9187*	193.600*	77.035*
Zurich	2.4835	4.2114	95.03*	51.78*	0.2894*	89.51*	6.15	—	39.80*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: $.15; Escudo: 30.90; Israeli £: 7.82; Peseta: 67.95; Schilling: 18.49; Sw. krona: 4.45125; Yen: 300.375; Belgian financial franc: 40.35; Canadian $: 0.9770; Hong Kong $: 4.8775.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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Manager Employee Relations,
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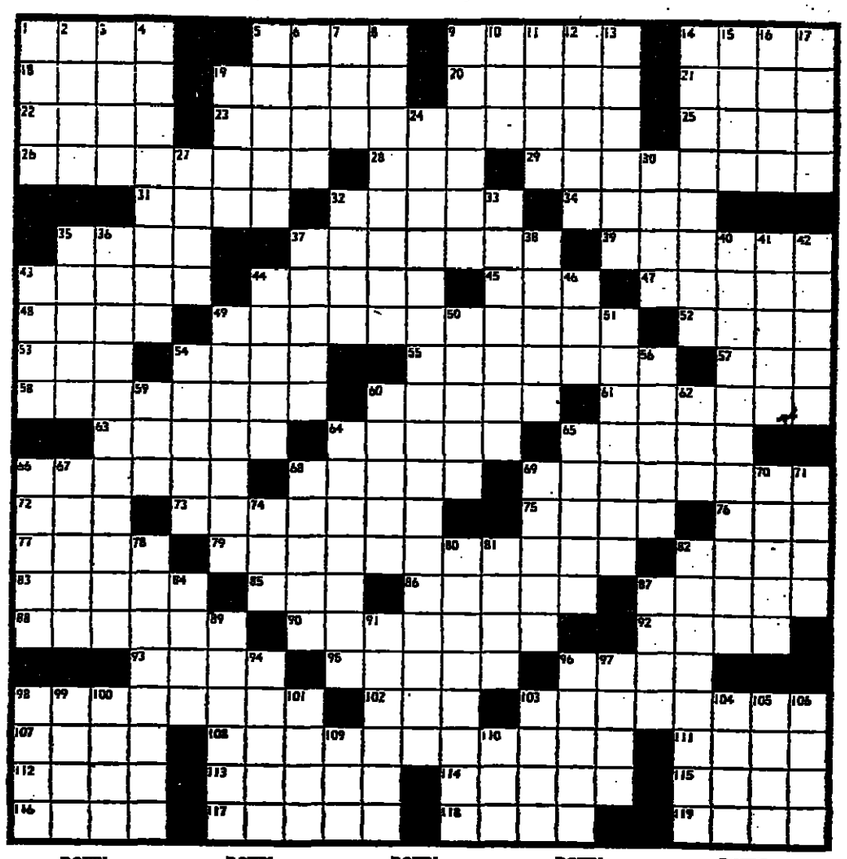
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THE "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES" appears every TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

PHRASEMAKING—By Tom Sheehan



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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

A	S	I	S	I	T		A	C	E		T	E	N	D	S		R	E	O		R	E	I	T
S	M	O	A	L		S	I	S		O	R	A	R	E		E	M	U		E	L	I	A
H	E	I	L	L	E	I	S	P	O	N	T		B	Y	T	L	E		A	N	D	E	R		D	B	S
		S	H	A	P		S	E	R	A		A	I	S	T	A	I	R		M	E	S	A	S				
		E	P	I	T	I	C	S		I	C	E		S	O	R	E		A	R	E	T	E				
	L	A	I	S	T	R	O	W		A	C	H	E	S		U	S	B	Y	R	A	I	L	E			
P	I	T	T		O	O	O		L	O	A	T	H	E		S	O	C		B	C	I	S				
S	I	T	E		T	E	A	S		N	A	I	V	E		O	R	G	Y								
S	H	A	R	P	E	N	D	I	S		E	N	T	R	E	P	O	T		R	I	G	A				
T	I	E	N	T	I	N	G		P	I	L	E		T	R	O	P		M	A	S	O	N				
		T	H	E	I	N		F	I	N	A	L			D	E	T	O	U	R	E	E	D				
M	A	I	L		R	U	B	I	C	O	N		B	Y	C	I	A	E		S	A	R	S				
E	S	C	O	T	I	A	L				Y	E	A		I	S		R	A	R	E						
L	I	B	R	I		S	L	O	W		A	N	T	I		R	E	S	A	L	E	S					
D	A	T	I	S		E	Y	E		S	I	S	A	L	L	S		C	R	O	S	S	F	I	L	E	
		C	O	S	I	T		S	I	S	A	L		S	A	I	D			T	I	E	N				
A	R	T	O		A	N	T		T	H	R	I	C	E		D	I	E	A		S	E	T	I	S		
B	E	I	L	A	W	A	R	E		T	I	S	E	R	E		E	N	C	L	O	S	I	E			
D	R	U	G	S		O	R	A	N		S	O	W		O	T	T	O	T								
C	U	R	R	E	T		L	I	N	G	S		W	H	E	N		E	B	O							
N	E	D		A	T	L	A	N	T	I	C		B	Y	L	I	N	D	E	R	G	H					
D	E	U		B	O	E		I	O	N	I	A		S	C	I		Y	E	I	F	S					
A	S	S		S	E	D		E	N	D	E	R		E	L	L		S	E	N	T						

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Clear	MADRID	20	68	Clear
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Cloudy	MILAN	21	70	Clear
ANKARA	26	79	Clear	MONTREAL	29	68	Clear
ATHENS	26	79	Clear	MOSCOW	17	63	Overcast
BEIRUT	26	79	Clear	MUNICH	12	54	Cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy	NEW YORK	19	66	Clear
BERLIN	11	52	Storm	NICE	21	70	Clear
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy	OSLO	29	68	Clear
BUCHAREST	18	64	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	13	55	Rain	PRAGUE	14	57	Clear
CASABLANCA	21	70	Clear	ROME	24	75	Variable
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Clear	SOFIA	16	61	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Clear	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Clear
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy	TEHRAN	34	93	Clear
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	82	Clear
FLORENCE	23	73	Clear	TUNIS	24	75	Clear
FRANKFURT	13	55	Cloudy	VIENNA	15	59	Showers
GENEVA	15	59	Cloudy	WARSAW	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	57	Clear	WASHINGTON	24	75	Clear
ISTANBUL	20	68	Clear	ZURICH	11	52	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Clear				
LISBON	25	77	Clear				
LONDON	18	64	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE LIFE OF RAYMOND CHANDLER

By Frank MacShane. Dutton. 306 p. $12.50.

Reviewed by Larry McMurtry

FRANK MACSHANE's biography of Raymond Chandler is so good that one's first consideration as a reviewer is how to marshal one's superlatives. It is virtually a model of what literary biography should be: The materials and sources have been not merely mastered but organized, and then presented to us in a continuously readable form.

The book is a delight from Page 1 to the end, not simply because MacShane knows everything worth telling about Raymond Chandler and his work, but because he has done an extraordinarily intelligent and graceful job of telling it. In no biography that I can remember, perhaps excepting Boswell, has the biographer's voice been balanced so well with the voice of the subject. Luckily for MacShane, Chandler was a prolific and highly entertaining letter-writer—at one time or another he himself commented on virtually every aspect of his professional life, and many aspects of his personal life as well. A few of the best of these letters have been collected but the bulk of them have not—an edition of the collected letters is perhaps the last thing we have to look forward to from Raymond Chandler.

As for the biography, all one need say is that anyone with any interest in Chandler, mystery writing, Hollywood or the life of the writer, can hardly fail to be delighted by it. It is neither too long nor too short, too detailed nor too sketchy, too intimate nor too cold: Throughout, it is sympathetic to Chandler without being hoodwinked by his poses or blind to the difficulties of his personality. MacShane is particularly skillful at using quotes from Chandler's writing, published and unpublished, to reinforce his points.

Chandler, in an odd way and with all their differences, reminds one of Scott Fitzgerald—like Chandler, if not to the same degree, Fitzgerald seems the greater writer in his essays and letters than in his fiction. Hollywood was crucial in both their lives—it seems to crystalize in each of them a sense of their own personal failure, but in such a way as to allow them, in writing about it, to make failure more resonant than they had ever made success. It is in their letters, as they wryly probe and often sweetly comment on their own fall, that they seem like crucial writers, writers in whose words there is something at stake for all of us. They seem to have arrived at wisdom through alcohol and what, in their view, was the degradation of writing for the studios; in their literary escapes from studio work, their resentment and sense of release resulted in brilliant work. Fitzgerald's late essays and Chandler's have a common tone—the tone of men who realize that they more or less deserved what they got, indeed, more or less asked for it. This recognition, applied with great wit and civility, adds a dimension of feeling to their autobiographical work that much of their fiction lacks.

In any case, MacShane has done for Chandler all that need be done. He himself writes extremely well, moving with easy tact from Chandler's personal life to his professional entanglements. His fiction is expertly assessed, as is his screen work. For most of his life Chandler moved restlessly, every few months, and MacShane has done a remarkable job of tracing him and his loyal if elderly wife Cissy (she was more than 20 years older than Chandler) round and about Los Angeles, out to the desert, up to the mountains and back to Hollywood again. MacShane must have acquired a greater mastery of the geography of the Los Angeles basin than anyone could really want, but in the process he delivered us a splendid book.

Larry McMurtry is a novelist and book reviewer.

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Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This week		Last week	Weeks on list
1	1876, by Gore Vidal	1	11
2	Trinity, by Leon Uris	2	10
3	A Stranger in the Mirror, by Sidney Sheldon	3	5
4	The R Document, by Irving Wallace	5	6
5	The Gemini Contenders, by Robert Ludlum	4	14
6	The Boys From Brazil, by Ira Levin	7	21
7	The Choirboys, by Joseph Wambaugh	6	27
8	Agent in Place, by Helen MacInnes	9	3
9	Kinflicks, by Lisa Alther	8	7
10	The Deep, by Peter Benchley	—	1

GENERAL

1	The Final Days, by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein	1	8
2	World of Our Fathers, by Irving Howe with Kenneth Libo	2	14
3	Scoundrel Time, by Lillian Hellman	4	2
4	A Man Called Intrepid, by William Stevenson	5	10
5	Spandau, by Albert Speer	3	12
6	A Year of Beauty and Health, by Vidal and Beverly Sassoon with Camille Duhe	7	6
7	The Russians, by Hedrick Smith	3	15
8	The Rockefellers, by Peter Collier and David Horowitz	6	5
9	Doris Day Her Own Story, by A.E. Hotchner	10	16
10	Born Again, by Charles W. Colson	—	8

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 4, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

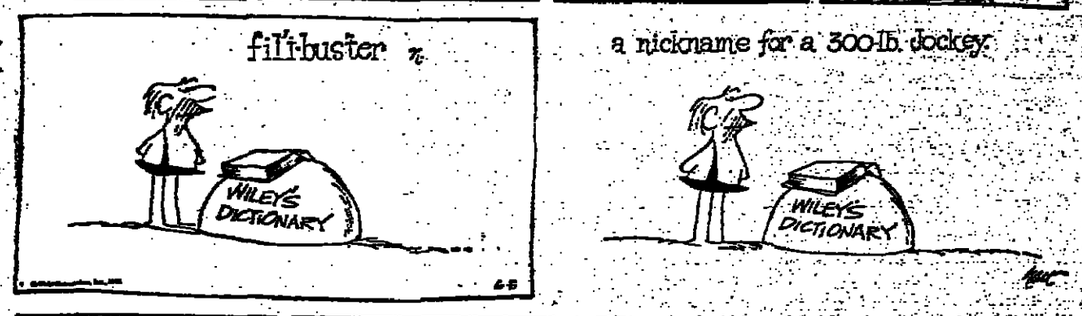
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.22
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.37
Austral. Select Fd.	$2.44
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF773.45
— (d) Combar	SF725
— (d) Grobar	SF549
— (d) Stockbar	SF865
(w) Browninvest	$13.71
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$13.63
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$5.00
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd.	$7.87
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.43
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$7.70
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,115
(d) Caribico Open-End	$129.65
(d) Citadel Fund	93.01
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$831.08
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.51
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.45
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.84
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF556
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF68.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF64.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF80.50
— (d) Usec	SF627
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF115.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.31
(w) D.G.C.	$39.94
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.50
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.	$11.76
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,010
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM21.10
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM77.80
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$17.06
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Syst. Tr.	$31.72
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$16.80
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$25.88
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$11.48
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$121.70
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.91
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$28.35
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$55.58
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$28.85
(w) Fonselec Issue Fr.	SF1,654
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF67.85
(d) Fonditalia	$9.73
(d) Fund of Nations	$3.55
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.82
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$8.67
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.14
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$30.09
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.80
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$7.73
(w) Hausmans Holdg. NV.	$6,866
(i) H.O.I.T. Robet	$36.57
(d) Icofund	29.63
(d) Interfix	$275.80
(d) Interfund S.A.	$8.59
(w) Intermarket Fund	$110.90
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$23.31
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.33
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$34.67
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$7.94
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.21
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.02
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$47.23
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$18.38
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$46.61
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$16.15
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,625
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$10.99
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F.	$39.45
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$29.55
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd.	SF396.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF339
(w) Luxfund	$18.96
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd.	$21.26
(d) Medinlaumn Sel. Fund	$9.87
(d) Meinwirth Int'l Fund	$1.59
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.15
(w) N.A.M.F.	$64.15
(w) Nippon Fund	$42.41
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.28
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.45
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.81
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$22.11
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,574
(d) Rentinvest	LF880
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.19
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF58.15
Share Realty N.V.	$15.36
Share International N.V.	$4.56
SEPBO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.73
— (d) CSF Fund	SF21.04
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF5.42
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.43
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM88.40
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parton Sw. R. Em.	SF1,567.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF257
(d) Sovra Fund	$215.75
(w) Star Fund	$4.57
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF440
— (d) Intervalor	SF92
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF358.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF310.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF75.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF89.50
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.99
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sfr.)	$26.92
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$36.91
(w) Transpacific Fund	$20.53
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF83.50
— (d) Bonf invest.	SF97.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF72.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF109
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF89
— (d) Globinvest	SF64
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF75.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest.	SF737
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh.	SF159
— (d) Sima Swiss Kr. Fd.	SF177.50
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.30
— (d) Europafonds	DM21.70
— (d) Unifonds	DM20.15
— (d) Univrenta	DM41.30
— (d) Unispecial I	DM59.55
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$7.22
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.54
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.15
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,370.71
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,536.53
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$426.89
(w) Worldwide Securities	$46.75
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,865.52

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend: x — New: N.A. — Not available: BF — Belgian francs: LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs: + — Offer prices: a — Asked: b — bid. Change F/F $10 to $1 per unit.

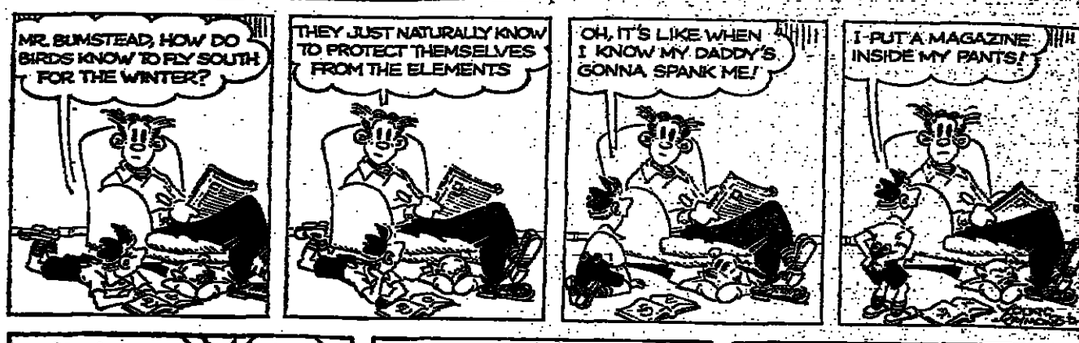
PEANUTS



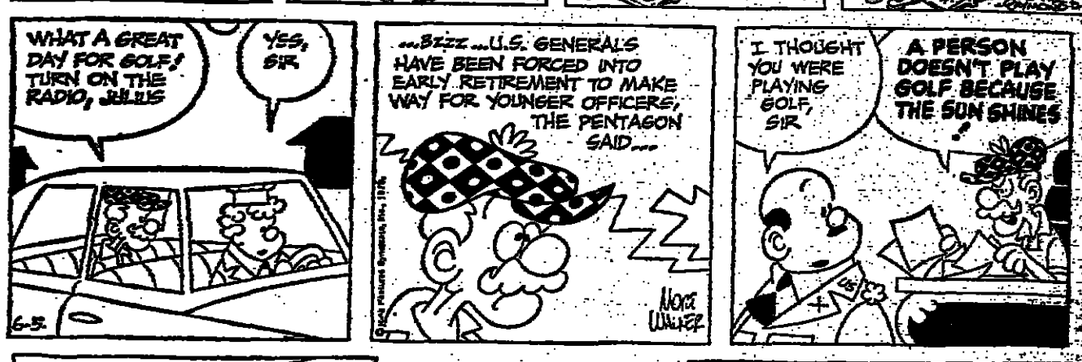
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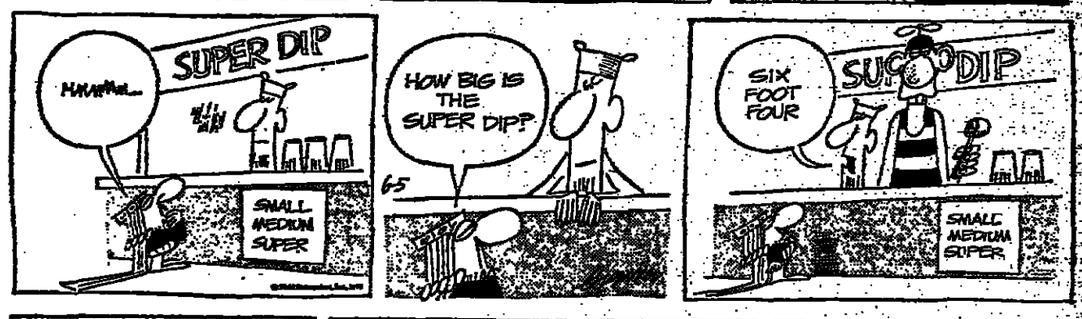
BLONDIE



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REX MORGAN M.D.



KIRBY



JUMBLE® that scrambled word game

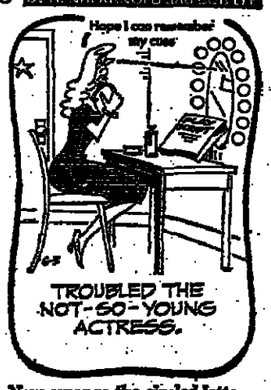
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HERIK

INNEL

HEHRST

RULBET



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EIGHT FEWER AROUND FETISH

Answer: *Her fingers may be so cool and invigorating*—"REFRESHING"

DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الأصل

Boston Wins, 8-2

Giant Puts Brakes On Yankee Drive

TON, June 4 (UPI).—Two-ngles by Cecil Cooper and ice highlighted a six-run inning last night and Luis yielded eight hits in an ctory by the Boston Red er the New York Yankees. loss snapped New York's game winning streak and ly Boston's second victory games on its current home

he second inning, after n Fisk was hit by a pitch Dock Ellis and Dwight walked, Rico Petrocelli in the first Red Sox run. s to Rick Burleson loaded ses and finished Ellis. Re-Tippy Martinez was greet-Cooper's two-run single ed Lynn followed with an-RBI hit. Rice then brought the final two runs of the with a single up the

Brewers 6, Tigers 2

Detroit, southpaw Bill s spaced nine hits while Money and Robin Yount home two runs apiece to Milwaukee break a four-Detroit winning streak with triumph over the Tigers.

y tripled home a run in th inning and scored on Scott's double, and later seventh homer of the and third of the series off the seventh inning.

Expos 7, Pirates 1

Montreal, Don Stanhouse his third victory and his own cause by driving runs, joining Jim Dwyer ry Carter, who also had 3), as the Expos defeated rgh, 7-1.

ouse, now 3-1, helped the break their six-game los-ak when he singled home Foote and Jim Cox in the inning to make the score arter's third-inning sacri-pushed Montreal into a d and he hit his fourth with none on in the to make it 7-1. Dwyer ven the Expos a 6-1 lead sixth with his two-run

Foote also homered for al with none on in the

Astros 5, Reds 3

Houston, Jose Cruz and Johnson worked rookie Santo Alcala for a pair s-loaded walks in the inning to force home the runs in a 5-3 victory Astros over Cincinnati.

, the Reds' standout first-ght-hander, had not lost e this season in five decisions before loading es in the seventh on two and a walk. Alcala then the 3-3 tie himself by Cruz on five pitches to home the first run. John-w a 3-2 count from Alcala Rawley Eastwick relieved mpleted the third straight the inning.

Dodgers 2, Giants 2

os Angeles, Bill Russell's aded single with one out 11th inning gave the s a 3-2 victory over San co and provided reliever Hough with his seventh victory without a loss.

ell's game-winning hit fter Ron Cey led off the

Sox Trade Joo for Two

TON, June 4 (UPI).—The Red Sox announced a ht night which sent out-designated hitter Bernie nd an undisclosed sum of to the Milwaukee Brewers tcher Tom Murphy and er Bobby Darwin.

n, 28, in 17 games for the s this season, batted .236 o home runs and six runs h. His lifetime average full seasons was .262.

hy, 30, in his 15 appear-this season, all in relief, with a 7.36 ERA. His life-ord is 55-53. Darwin, 33, .247 in 25 games this with one home run and SI. He has played four full

o came to the Red Sox at d of the 1973 season from is along with pitcher Rick in a trade for outfielder Smith and pitcher Ken

sday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

.....	001	000	100	—2	6 0
.....	000	010	000	—1	5 0

Knowles (9), Zamora (9) and ald; Lolich, Lockwood (8) and W—Burris (2-7). L—Lolich

.....	000	010	000	—1	5 0
.....	021	100	10x	—7	15 0

r, Tekulve (4), Demery (5), ton (7) and Sanguillen; W—no (6-1). L—Rooker (5-7). HR (12), Carter (4th).

.....	000	000	010	—1	7 4
.....	102	110	00x	—7	12 1

nson, Schueler (3), Twitchell ster (7), Reed (8) and Boone; Grant (6) and Simmons. W—(1-1). L—Christenson (6-3).

.....	300	000	000	—3	7 0
.....	020	010	20x	—5	8 0

Eastwick (7), Borbon (8) and ez. Dierker, Forsch (9) and W—Dierker (5-5). L—Alcala HR—Morgan (7th).

.....	000	000	000	—0	8 1
.....	000	010	010	1—2	12 1

Moffitt (8), Lavelle (9) John, Hough (8) and Fer-W—Hough (7-0). L—Lavelle

AMERICAN LEAGUE

.....	300	000	000	—3	5 0
.....	000	000	02x	—2	11 0

Martinez (2), Pagan (5), Tid- and Munson; Tiant (7-3) and L—Hrbek (4-4).

.....	001	100	200	—4	9 1
.....	000	000	101	—2	9 0

ers (6-2) and Moore; Roberts, (6) and Freehan. L—Roberts HR—Money (7th).



Mets' Mike Phillips (left) and Ed Kranepool collide while chasing foul ball hit by Cubs' Rick Monday.

AP.

At Epsom Downs

Pawneese Takes Oaks Stakes Race

By James Brown

EPSOM, England, June 4 (IHT).—Daniel Wildenstein's French-trained and bred filly, Pawneese, won the 198th Oaks Stakes today at Epsom Downs.

The 6-5 favorite, saddled by Angel Penna and ridden by Yves Saint-Martin, ran away from a modest field of 14 3-year-olds, all carrying 126 pounds, to win the 1 1/2-mile race by five lengths from Mrs. Julian Rogers's U.S.-bred Roses for the Star. Sir Philip Oppenheimer's African Dancer, a Nijinsky filly, was third, another four lengths back.

The winner's time over firm turf was 2 minutes, 35.29 seconds, two-fifths faster than Empery's time in winning the Derby Wednesday.

Saint-Martin rode a copybook race exactly to orders. After the first furlong, he moved Pawneese up to third position. At the mile marker, before the far turn, he took her into the lead. He made an easy descent and, after a smooth turn at Tattenham Corner, accelerated and went to the post in a hands-only ride.

The main challenge to Pawneese had been expected to come from Sarania, trained by Jeremy Tree and ridden by Lester Piggott. But it failed to materialize. That combination won the Oaks last year with Juliette Marny.

Wire to Wire

Pawneese had shown only modest form as a 2-year-old. But this year she was undefeated in three starts in France. She was especially impressive in winning the Prix Cléopâtre from wire to wire at Saint-Cloud last month.

First prize was a record £50,-117.50 ($85,200) in a total purse of £74,050 ($125,885).

Wildenstein and his son, Alec, were jubilant. The family's blue silks have been racing in England since 1932, but it was only this year that they won their first classic with Flying Water in the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket. Penna had promised the Wildensteins that he would win these two races as long ago as last winter. A select few who shared Penna's confidence then were rewarded handsomely today with ante-post bets as big as 66-1.

Pawneese is by the French stallion Carvin, who was unlucky enough to be the fourth best horse in the vintage year of Sea Bird, Reliance and Diatome in 1965. But he was placed 14 times and just lost the Laurel by a nose to Diatome. Pawneese's dam is Plencia, who also produced Iskra, the dam of U.S. champion Wajima.

The Wildensteins were disappointed yesterday when their big front-running colt, Val du Fier, broke down after entering the stretch in the 1-1/2-mile Coronation Cup. The race was won by Jock Whitney's Quiet Fling with Piggott up.



Daniel Wildenstein leads Pawneese and jockey Yves Saint-Martin after victory in Epsom Oaks.

AP.

Siderowf Rallies in British Golf

ST ANDREWS, Scotland, June 4 (UPI).—U.S. Walker Cup international Dick Siderowf staged a spirited late rally today on the St. Andrews Old Course to reach the final of the British Amateur Match Play Golf Championship.

The 39-year-old stockbroker, who won the title in 1973, pulled back from a two-hole deficit to edge Scot Allan Brodie, 2 and 1.

Siderowf's opponent in tomorrow's 36-hole final will be Briton John Davies, who beat Scot Iain Carslaw by a hole.

Davies caused a major upset in the morning quarterfinals when he eliminated defending champion Vinny Giles, 2 and 1, to dash the Virginian's hopes of becoming the first American to win the title twice in succession since Lawson Little did it 41 years ago.

Siderowf made the semis with a 2-1 victory over Scot Willie Paterson, but Walker Cup teammate Jim Gabrielsen went down by the same score against Brodie.

Giles, the 33-year-old Richmond attorney turned golf manager, seemed set for a place in the last four as he covered the first nine holes in 35, two under par, to his opponent's 37.

But Davies, who had never lost in nine previous encounters against U.S. amateurs, swung the game dramatically by taking the first three holes going home.

Davies struck his first blow with a 10-yard birdie three putt at the 10th, leveled at the next when Giles bunkered his tee shot and went ahead for the first time with a birdie at the 12th.

The next hole was halved, but Giles missed a great chance to square at the 14th, where he reached the green in two and then three-putted.

The American slipped two behind at the 16th, conceding the hole after driving out of bounds and it was all over at the next when Giles failed to make his par four.

Rookie Leads Classic

PHILADELPHIA, June 4 (AP).—Tom Purtzer, a rookie who had never before even challenged, stripped six strokes from par with a 65, surged past Masters champion Ray Floyd and established a two-stroke lead yesterday in the first round of the $200,000 Bicentennial Golf Classic.

The 24-year-old Purtzer, who won the Thailand Open last year before joining the U.S. tour, was one of the last of the field to finish on the 6,687-yard Whitemarsh Valley Country Club course and made his big move just moments after Floyd—the leader at the time—had observed:

"I play best from the lead. I always have. If I can play that good a first round I don't have anybody to catch. If I'm, say, four strokes behind, sometimes I have to work hard to keep my interest."

Purtzer followed almost immediately with birdies on three of his next four holes, a burst that staked him to the first lead of his brief pro career.

With a 67, Floyd was two shots back and tied for second with Randy Erskine.

Stump-ridden veteran Frank Beard, Jim Simons and Mike McCullough were at 68, while veteran Billy Casper headed a big group at 69, two under par and four shots back.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	27	15	.628	—
Baltimore	23	21	.523	4 1/2
Cleveland	21	22	.488	6
Boston	20	23	.465	7
Detroit	20	24	.455	7 1/2
Milwaukee	17	23	.425	8 1/2

Western Division

Kansas City	27	17	.614	—
Texas	25	19	.568	2
Chicago	23	20	.534	4
Minnesota	21	23	.477	6
Oakland	21	27	.438	8
California	21	30	.412	9 1/2

Thursday's Results

Boston 8, New York 2.
Milwaukee 5, Detroit 2.

Friday's Games

California at Boston, n.
Minnesota at Baltimore, n.
Oakland at New York, n
Milwaukee at Kansas City, n.
Cleveland at Chicago, n.
Detroit at Texas, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	32	12	.727	—
Pittsburgh	27	20	.574	6 1/2
New York	24	27	.471	11 1/2
Chicago	23	25	.468	11 1/2
St. Louis	22	26	.458	12
Montreal	17	25	.405	14

Western Division

Cincinnati	29	18	.604	—
Los Angeles	30	20	.600	—
San Diego	26	22	.522	4
Houston	23	28	.451	7 1/2
San Francisco	19	32	.373	11 1/2
Atlanta	17	30	.362	11 1/2

Thursday's Results

Chicago 2, New York 1.
Montreal 7, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 1.
Houston 5, Cincinnati 3.
Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 2.

Friday's Games

Atlanta at Montreal, n.
San Diego at Pittsburgh, n.
Cincinnati at St. Louis, n.
Chicago at Houston, n.
New York at Los Angeles, n.
Philadelphia at San Francisco, n.

Poland's 1-Man Tennis Revolution

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, June 4 (IHT).—Szewinska, Kozakiewicz, Tomaszewski and now, thankfully, Fibak.

Wojtek Fibak, with the easiest name to pronounce among his nation's sports all-stars, has had the most difficulty joining the Polish roll of honor in sports. His viability has been his sport, tennis, a game only recently appreciated at home. Fibak has changed ideas, and nobody tells Polish tennis jokes anymore.

Fibak, 23, has been winning this year and that helps popularity. He has triumphed in his two matches here at the French Open Tournament and next meets Victor Amaya, a 6-foot-6 1/2-inch-tall American. Fibak already has chopped down bigger names this year, beating Guillermo Vilas and Ilie Nastase for a title in Stockholm, beating Bjorn Borg in Monaco, Manuel Orantes in the British hard-court final and winning the World Championship Tennis doubles title with Karl Meller in Kansas City.

Polish television showed Fibak in Stockholm and in Kansas City, an unprecedented broadcast. Track and field and soccer usually were what kept sports fans in front of the TV set. Poland's first internationally famous tennis player has changed thinking.

Big Players

Fibak, who has been called the tour's best new player, the man of the future, says, "Before me, tennis was unknown. Now, everyone in Poland knows the names of all the big players—Ashe, Borg, Nastase. They know how they play, they know how they look."

Although the one-man tennis revolution didn't begin until this year, his first as a steady on the tour, Fibak's mind began churning five years ago when he left home for his first international showing, at the Wimbledon Junior Championships. The change in scenery from the quiet courts of Poznan to the noise and strawberries of London's landmark of tennis were boggling.

"At Wimbledon, tennis was so big, so nice: everyone was interested in it. There were so many things about it that we never realized in Poland," Fibak said.

He said he never realized tennis was such an individual sport, with the players doing what they wanted. He worked hard on his game when he wasn't studying.

Law Schooling

Fibak is a strategist. His law schooling had taught that, and it wasn't until last year that he made his move. The son of a Polish surgeon, who took up the game because a decade ago his father wanted to learn tennis, likes his decision. He likes his life on the tour; the money is very good, he says. He travels a lot and he is independent—"You don't have to do what somebody tells you to"—and he has worked out an agreement with his federation, an understanding that permits him to play Davis and Kings Cup when he can, and that the French Open and Wimbledon come first.

He has shown a varied game, winning two matches here. He says he doesn't have a set style, but can play according to what is demanded by his adversary.

"Everyone in Poland is proud of me," said Poland's newest national hero, and now there aren't enough rackets, balls or courts in Warsaw, Poznan nor Vilna.

Ashe Advances, With Effort, in French Tennis

By John Vinocur

PARIS, June 4 (AP).—Arthur Ashe, trying unsuccessfully to save energy in what he calls the world's toughest tennis tournament, needed four sets today to advance to the third round of the French Open.

Charging the net and chasing deep ground strokes on the slow clay at Roland Garros Stadium, Ashe deliberately threw away a set trying to save his strength before beating Ray Moore of South Africa, 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

All the six seeded players on the schedule today in the $210,000 tournament moved ahead with Ashe, the third seed. Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, seeded second behind defending champion Bjorn Borg of Sweden, said that his game was sharpening as he becomes more familiar with the slow, de-pressurized tournament balls. He easily defeated Denis Naegelen of France, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3.

The U.S. group was the biggest national contingent left in the tournament. There were three Italians, including the Rome champion, Adriano Panatta; three Spaniards, three Argentines, two West Germans and two French among the remaining players.

Americans Brian Gottfried and Mike Krulewitz joined countrymen Eddie Dibbs, Harold Solomon, Sherwood Stewart and Victor Amaya in the third round.

"I'm very tired," Ashe said afterward. "I generally know what I have to do to get better results and that's to stop making so many errors. I have to stop myself from going for winners on this clay. I should play safe and keep the ball on the court."

Ashe broke Moore's service in the ninth game of the first set with a passing backhand and broke it again in the first game of the next one. Then he coasted, just holding on to his own service. After Moore broke his serve in the second game of the third set, Ashe contested the next game and, after losing it, let the set slip away to save energy. He took the winning set with less trouble than he had in the first two.

"If you consider the balls that aren't used anywhere else, and this slow clay and the very good competition, then this has to be the toughest tournament in the world," Ashe said. "Forest Hills, now that it's on clay, would be tougher if they didn't play three-set matches in the opening rounds instead of five the way they do here. Forest Hills would be more murderous because of the heat."

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Second Round

Helga Masthoff, West Germany, d. Daniella Marzano, Italy, 7-5, 5-7, 6-2; Cynthia Doerner, Australia, d. Laura Dupont, U.S., 3-6, 6-3, 6-2; Kathy May, U.S., d. Linky Boshoff, South Africa, 6-3, 5-7, 6-0; Florenta Mihai, Romania, d. Jenny Walker, Australia, 7-6, 2-6, 6-2; Kathy Kuykendall, U.S., d. Mima Jausovec, Yugoslavia, 3-6, 7-6, 6-3; Nathalie Fuchs, France, d. Frédérique Thibault, France, 7-5, 6-1.

MEN'S SINGLES

Second Round

Guillermo Vilas, Argentina, d. Denis Naegelen, France, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3; Brian Gottfried, U.S., d. Lito Alvarez, Argentina, 3-6, 6-1, 7-6, 6-3; Corrado Barazzutti, Italy, d. Jean-Louis Haillet, France, 3-6, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0; Jan Kodes, Czech., d. Frantisek Pala, Czech., 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Juan Gisbert, Spain, d. Erik Van Dillen, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 7-6.

Arthur Ashe, U.S., d. Ray Moore, South Africa, 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3; Balasz Taroczy, Hungary, d. Billy Martin, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

The Quiet Comeback of Joe Torre

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT).—Joe Torre remembers his embarrassment last season when strangers, out of politeness or ignorance, told him what a good job he was doing for the New York Mets.

"I couldn't," he recalls, "even say thank you."

He can say thank you now. When the Mets opened a two-game series against the Chicago Cubs last night, Torre was batting .366, which is what Torre is supposed to be hitting.

When he joined the Mets last year, Torre, swarthy and husky, had a lifetime .300 average, a rarity in this era. But last season he hit .247, his lifetime average slipped to .298 and baseball people were wondering if Torre was through. He was wondering, too. In one game, he grounded into four double plays. Only two other major league players have done that—Goose Goslin for the 1934 Detroit Tigers and Mike Kreevich for the 1939 Chicago White Sox. But in his relaxed manner, Torre tried to laugh it off.

"I couldn't have done it without Felix Millan," he said. "His four singles made it possible."

"Double plays don't bother me," he also said. "If they did, I would have struck out instead."

Shouting Obscenities

But inside, the double plays did bother him. So did almost everything about batting only .247. At home with his wife and children, he controlled his emotions. But when he was alone in his car, he would shout obscenities and frustration. And on road trips, he would punch the walls of his hotel room.

"It got so I hated to come to the ballpark," he acknowledges now. "It turned into a dreading type of situation—dreading to make a mistake, dreading to hit into a double play, dreading to strike out."

When the season ended, he requested an audience with Joe McDonald, the Mets general manager. He knew he would be 36 years old this July and he was wondering if the Mets thought he was through. He also was wondering if the Mets considered him a candidate as manager. Not that he planned to ask for the job, but he had seen his name mentioned as a possible successor to Roy McMillan, the coach who had been the interim manager after Yogi Berra was discharged. Torre didn't know that Joe Frazier had been selected as the Mets' new manager.

Given Encouragement

"Joe McDonald offered me a minor league manager's job if I wanted it," Torre recalls, "but he told me that he still wanted me to continue to play. Mr. [Donald] Grant told me the same thing."

Even with that encouragement, Torre knew that he couldn't afford another bad year. In his mind, he had struggled through four relatively bad years. In his mind, his problems had begun when he was voted the National League's Most Valuable Player in 1971, after leading the league in four categories with a .363 average, 230 hits, 137 runs batted in and 352 total bases for the St. Louis Cardinals.

"Winning the Most Valuable Player award," he says now, "was one of the worst things to happen to me."

He didn't make much more money out of it. He had been earning $110,000 in 1971 and he asked for $150,000.

"I had to sign a two-year contract," he says, "to get $150,000 at the second year. I got $130,000 for the first year. And when I got the plaque for being the Most Valuable Player, they had my name engraved as Joseph B. Torre—it should have been P. That annoyed me. But the big thing was that after winning the MVP award, I was trying to live up to what I had done the previous year. I expected too much of myself. I believe that nobody puts pressure on you but yourself. And that's what I did."

His next three seasons with the Cardinals he batted .289, .287 and .282—not bad but not up to his standard.

"We came so close to winning the division in 1973 and 1974, but when we didn't win the second time, I knew I was gone," he says. "They had brought up Keith Hernandez and made him eligible for the playoffs, but you don't make a 21-year-old first baseman eligible for the playoffs unless you're grooming him."

Shortly after the 1974 season ended, Torre was traded to the Mets for two pitchers, Ray Sadecki and Tommy Moore.

"I was with the team I wanted to be with for years," says the Brooklyn-born player. "But when I finally got here, I didn't produce."

Working Out

Throughout last winter, he worked out three days a week at the Downtown Athletic Club to strengthen the muscles of his upper body.

"Paul Mastropasqua, the fitness director there, helped me build up my shoulders and back," he says. "And when I went to spring training I felt stronger. The lockout helped me. I was able to take batting practice without anybody wondering if I was all right, if I could come back. By the time the camp opened, I was hitting the ball good."

Torre also knew he mostly would be alternating with Ed Kranepool at first base.

"I knew how I was going to be used this season," he says. "And after last season, I realize that if I go oh-for-something, don't worry about it, just regroup. I don't have that dreading situation I had last year. That's a cardinal sin, or a Met sin. You can't think like that. You have to look forward going to the ballpark. That's the way I feel now."

Tuesday night he hit two home runs off John Candelaria, the Pittsburgh Pirates' big left-hander.

"I don't think I've hit two homers in one game since 1974," Torre said later. "That's the last time I can remember doing it."

"Nice game," somebody said.

"Thank you," Torre said.



Another Record Posted in Berlin Swimming Meet

BERLIN, June 4 (Reuters).—Kornelia Ender of East Germany set her fourth swimming world record in four days today when she clocked 1 minute, 00.13 seconds for the 100-meter butterfly here.

Ender's time was 1.11 seconds inside the world mark she set last year at the world championships in Cali, Colombia.

The 17-year-old's other records at the current East German National Championships were in the 100 and 200-meter freestyle and the 100-meter backstroke.

Andrea Pollack, 15, also was under the old world record, with a time of 1:01.02. And 200-meter butterfly world champion Rosemarie Gabriel-Kother was just fifteen-hundredths of a second outside the old mark in 1:01.39.

Roger Pyttel, 19, who yesterday became the first man to break the two-minute barrier in the 200-meter butterfly, won today's 200-meter freestyle in 1:53.31.

The men's 200-meter individual medley was won by Joerg Walteg in 2:11.20, with Uwe ZiBgith second in 2:11.40.

Frazier Promotes His Match With Broadway Appearance

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT).—Under the Shubert Alley marquee of "A Chorus Line," where thinner men prance every night, Joe Frazier brought boxing back to Broadway yesterday.

And not far away, at Madison Square Garden, which once earned the sobriquet of the "temple of fistiana," people congratulated themselves for bringing a world heavyweight championship fight back to New York.

Frazier attracted more than 1,000 fans, who were perhaps as curious to see just what an 18-by-24-foot boxing ring was doing on a walkway between 44th and 45th Streets at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was provided by Hempstead, the Nassau County town that "stole" the Frazier-George Foreman fight, and will put it on at the Nassau Coliseum on June 15.

Most of the spectators in the alley had never been so close to fighters, and they gasped when Frazier and his sparring partners belted each other. Frazier, indeed, was hit so often by the straight right hands of Marty Moe and Obie English that observers wondered how Frazier would have stood up if Foreman had landed those shots.

Earlier in the day, Muhammad Ali and Ken Norton danced round second base at Yankee Stadium, which will stage its first title bout since 1959, when Floyd Patterson faced Ingemar Johansson.

Ali and Norton will meet Sept. 28, with fans who can pay up to $200 a seat permitted in the infield next to the ring. Ali will earn at least $6 million and Norton will take home a minimum of $1.1 million.

Tax Burden

Big-time fights have been lost to the state because of tax laws that took a piece of the fighters' earnings on out-of-state television receipts. Gov. Hugh Carey has helped alleviate the tax burden on the fighters.

The Ali-Norton bout will interfere only minimally with the sensitive Yankee Stadium grass. The Yankees—especially George Steinbrenner 3d, their chief owner—refused to allow the Frazier-Foreman bout there this month because of possible damage to the field.

But the Sept. 28 date, a Tuesday night, permits two days off before the Yankees return home—and then the regular season ends. And if the Yankees are in the division playoffs, the field still will not take a pounding since the playoffs begin in the Western Division city.

Bob Biron, Norton's manager, spoke in the first-person plural that managers have always used in describing their fighters.

"We like to come to New York," Biron said. "Particularly since they changed the tax laws."



Art Buchwald

No Good Sports Left

WASHINGTON — Every time you turn on the television to watch either football, hockey, basketball or baseball, you see a whale of a fist fight. It seems that for some reason athletes are losing their tempers a lot faster than they used to and, much to the delight of the fans, they start swinging at each other at the slightest provocation.


Buchwald

Are U.S. sports contests getting out of hand?

Dr. Heinrich Applebaum, an avid sports fan and president of the Society for the Advancement of Violence in Sports, doesn't think so. "If anything, there isn't enough," he said. "The American public deserves more fighting for its money."

"But, professor," I said, "I thought sports were supposed to develop character and teach young people to play by the rules."

"Balderdash," he said. "I'd rather see a hockey player hit another hockey player with a stick any time. That, to me, is sport."

"How can you say that?"

"This is a violent world. Let the kids learn it while they're young. I'm not saying you should kick a basketball player when he's down—at least not when the referee is looking. But if you can get a punch into his kidneys, it's certainly going to add a lot of fun to the game."

"Why?"

"Because the other guy will figure out a way to get even, such as kneeing his opponent in the groin."

* * *

"But what has that got to do with sports?"

"It makes winners out of people and winning in life is everything. When you go out to a baseball game, what do you wait for?"

"Someone to score a run?"

"No way. The reason you've paid five bucks is that you hope the pitcher will throw a beanball at the batter's head."

"Why would you hope that?" I asked.

"So then the hitter will fling his baseball bat at the pitcher's stomach. This will cause the catcher to take a swing at the hitter with his mask, and that will bring out the players from both benches for an all-out melee. That's what you pay five bucks for."

"But if you want violence why don't you just go to a prizefight?"

"That's planned violence. The fighters are allowed to hit each other. What grabs the American sports fan is unplanned violence, the kind that can erupt at any moment."

"Isn't football violent enough for you without fighting?"

"Are you kidding? The thing that makes football fun is to see one player stick his finger into another player's eye without getting penalized for it."

"Why not a penalty?"

"Because if there were a penalty the other player who got stuck in the eye would feel he got satisfaction. If there's no penalty, then he'll think of some way to get even, like trying to break the other guy's leg. We believe penalties take all the fun out of fooball."

"It sounds awfully cruel to me."

* * *

"That's because you're not a true sports fan. There was a time when Americans were willing to go to a hockey arena or a basketball garden or a stadium and sit and watch the game. But those days are over. If a player isn't willing to fight for what he believes in, we don't want any part of him."

"Why do you think the sports fan in this country is demanding more and more violence?"

"Because he's tired of being pushed around. He used to accept fair play, but where did it get him? We've wised up over the years, and if we don't get blood we're going to switch our allegiance to another team."

"I guess you're speaking for a lot of people."

"You bet your life I am. You know why I don't watch tennis or golf on television?"

"I'm afraid to ask."

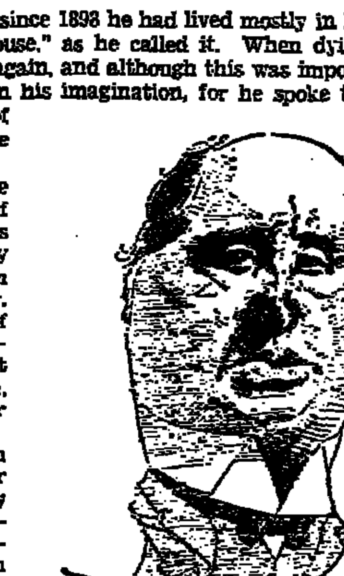
"Because in those sports the players never swing at each other. I'd give anything to see Jack Nicklaus, after he missed an easy putt, beat the stuffings out of Lee Trevino with his niblick."

Mary Blume

A Tribute to Henry James in Poets' Corner

RYE, England (IHT).—On June 17, in Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey, a plaque will be unveiled to Henry James, who spent the last 40 years of his life in England and who became a British subject the year before his death in 1916.

James died in London, but since 1898 he had lived mostly in Lamb House, Rye, "the dear little house," as he called it. When dying in Chelsea he asked to go to Rye again, and although this was impossible he apparently made the trip in his imagination, for he spoke to his manservant, Burgess Noakes, of his pleasure at being back home in Lamb House.


© David Levine/Opera Mundi.

Lamb House was given to the National Trust by the widow of James's nephew in 1950 and is open to the public Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from March to the end of October. Rented out by the trust, most of Lamb House is off-limits to visitors, including the entire first floor with its Green Room, which James used as a winter writing room.

On view is the walled garden ("Little by little, even with other cases, the slowly but surely working poison of the garden-mania begins to stir in my long-sluggish veins," he wrote soon after moving in) and, on the ground floor, what was known in James's time as the Telephone Room (he was one of England's earliest users). The morning room, now called the Henry James Room, has the French doors, tiles and bookcase that James added, as well as a small collection of books, photographs, letters and mementos. Rather than supplying any record of James's tenancy, the collection is suggestive of certain events such as the near-disastrous chimney fire in 1899 ("The brave pumpers departed at dawn," says a letter on view) and the visits of the exhausting Edith Wharton, the Devastating Angel, as she was called.

"Some of my richest hours were spent under his roof," Mrs. Wharton said, which did not prevent her from criticizing her host's habits ("He lived in terror of being thought rich, worldly or luxurious and was forever . . . apologizing for his poor food while he trembled lest it be thought too good") or from boasting about her new motorcar, bought with the proceeds of her last novel.

"With the proceeds of *my* last novel," James is quoted as saying in H. Montgomery Hyde's "Henry James at Home," "I purchased a small go-cart, or hand-barrow, on which my guests' luggage is wheeled from the station to my house. It needs a coat of paint. With the proceeds of my next novel, I shall have it painted."

Other photographs are of Burgess Noakes, of James's secretary, Theodora Bosanquet, who took the novelist's dictation directly onto the typewriter, and of the young James.

Rye, on the Sussex coast overlooking Romney Marsh, is charming, today to the point of whimsy with its Ye Old Tuck Shoppe and the Rye Fudge Shop. To the newly-arrived James it was "the little, old cobblestoned, grass-grown, red-roofed town."

James attended Rye tea parties freely and had no aversion to local gossip. He refereed the mud-boat regatta wearing his knickerbockers, gillie shoes and homburg; he bicycled and took long walks.

The ideal spot for overlooking town life, and the room that had first attracted James to Lamb House, was the Garden Room, which he used as a summer writing room, and which E.F. Benson, a later tenant of Lamb House, used as a *setting* for his novel, "Miss Mapp," about a spinster who sat "like a great spider behind the curtain of the Garden Room, spying on her friends."

The Garden Room was destroyed by a bomb in 1940, along with many of James's books. Other possessions and most of his library of over 2,000 volumes were later dispersed at a public sale—a pity, for although James was not a collector, he was very particular about his books. "No one was allowed to touch them—only himself and I," Burgess Noakes said. "We used to dust them together and never with anything but a silk handkerchief."

Lamb House was built by James Lamb, 13 times mayor of Rye, in about 1723; the garden previously held a brewery, stables and a "deese" for drying herring. James first saw it by chance, in a sketch made by his architect friend Edward Warren, and conceived what he described as "a hopeless passion" for it. Miraculously, he was offered a lease "at terms quite deliciously moderate" and then, even more miraculously, he was able to buy it for £2,000.

Having loved the house from the start, James changed it as little as possible. "The house is quite charming enough in its particular character and as to the stamp of its period, not to violence by rash modernities," he wrote to Warren.

Henry James was 55 when he moved to Lamb House. "This snug and secure nook seems to have been soothing and sustaining," his brother William noted, but it was more than that. In his first five years at Lamb House, Henry James wrote "The Awkward Age," "The Sacred Fount," a number of short stories and his three major novels, "The Ambassadors," "The Wings of the Dove" and "The Golden Bowl."

An early visitor from America wrote that "the dominating note is dear Mr. James's pleasure in having a home of his own to please us." He was an affectionate and anxious host. James's nephew, Harry, came soon after James moved in "and was met by Uncle Henry, who brought me up on the hill to the house, showing me over part of it, holding me by the arm and keeping up a perpetual vocal search for words even when he wasn't saying anything."

Less enthusiastic was the young Virginia Woolf, who was not at that time an admirer of James ("I am reading Henry James on America and feel myself as one embalmed in a block of smooth amber"):

"Henry James fixed me with his starting blank eye—it is like a child's marble—and said, 'My dear Virginia, they tell me—they tell me—they tell me—that you—as indeed being your father's daughter, nay your grandfather's grandchild—the descendant I may say of a century—of a century of quill pens and ink—ink—ink pots, yes, yes, they tell me—ahh m m—that you, that you, *write* in short. . . .'"

If this were not enough, James further regaled Virginia with all the scandal of Rye. "My Jones has eloped, I regret to say, to Tasmania."

In 1907, the year of Virginia Woolf's visit, James wrote, "I have lived *into* my little house and garden so thoroughly that they have become a kind of domiciliary skin, that can't be peeled off without pain—and in fact to go away at all is to have, rather, the sense of being flayed."

Later in life, James worried about the Rye winters and about being cut off from London life ("The world, to my great inconvenience—that is the London aggregation of it—insists on treating me as suburban") and so spent more time in town, even then regretting "the blessed, the invaluable, little old refuge-quality of dear L.H." On a trip to America he had declared himself ready to give "the whole bristling state of Connecticut" for "the old battered purple wall" of the "poor little Lamb House garden."

The plaque that will be raised to Henry James in Westminster Abbey is incised with his name, profession and dates and it will hang near those of Browning, George Eliot, Tennyson and T.S. Eliot, the only other American in Poets' Corner. There will be tributes from diplomatic and literary figures from England, France and the United States, and Alexander James, great-nephew of Henry James, will lay the wreath. It is 100 years ago this year that James took up residence in England.

PEOPLE: *Howard Hunt's Daughter Appeals for His Freedom*

"My father is a forgotten man, exiled and reviled," the daughter of Watergate figure Howard Hunt, said in a plea for his freedom. "Richard Nixon has been forgiven by America. So have all the men who masterminded Watergate. Why not Howard Hunt? Is he to be crucified for the rest of his life?"


Barbara Walters ... no more "Tod[ay]"

In an article in the San Francisco Examiner, Lisa Hunt Kyle wrote that her father has wasted away physically and has undergone a slow "spiritual death" in prison. Hunt and Gordon Liddy are the only men connected with Watergate and related offenses who are now in prison. Hunt, a former CIA agent, was sentenced to 2 1/2 to 8 years and fined $10,000 for his role in the Watergate break-in. He is scheduled for a parole hearing on Jan. 10, 1977.

Mrs. Kyle said, "It was hard to forgive my father at first for the break-in. I felt he had not only risked his reputation, but had ruined our lives as well. I could not comprehend his massive love affair with America." She said he participated because he believed it was for "reasons of national security."

* * *

Scott Meredith, the New York literary agent, says that he has in his possession 22 letters, some of which he described as "love letters," allegedly written by former President Richard Nixon to a married woman during the last few months of his administration. "I'm not officially satisfied yet that they're authentic," Meredith told The New York Times Thursday, "but my instinct tells me they are." He said that two handwriting analysts, whom he declined to name, have determined that the writing in the letters matches Nixon's. The woman to whom Meredith said he believes the letters were written—he still lacks proof of her identity—has refused to confirm or deny the validity of the letters and Nixon has been unavailable for comment.

* * *

Carl (Doc) Severinsen, the band director on NBC's "Tonight" show, has been granted a divorce from his wife of 12 years, Evonne, in exchange for his promise to give her $75,000 a year in alimony, a horse ranch, a Cadillac and a Bentley.

* * *

Robert Burns Wednesday became the first person successfully to hang-glide off the to[p of] North America's highest m[oun]tain, Mt. McKinley. He [made] the 13,300-foot flight (from [the] top of the 20,300-foot mounta[in to] the 7,000-foot level) in 30 min[utes]. Burns was one of four Ancho[rage] kite enthusiasts who planne[d to] make the McKinley flight. [An]other, Mason Wade, 30, took [the] first giant step but crashed a[bout] 800 feet below the summit. [He] was not seriously injured. [The] others were apparently scared [off] by Burns's hairy launch [and] Wade's crash.

* * *

Barbara Walters ended her [...] year career on NBC's "To[day"] show Thursday by intervie[wing] herself. She declined to dis[cuss] her personal life, said she [was] excited at the prospect of j[oin]ing ABC and defended the [...] salary she will get. She [said] she couldn't debate why [TV] journalists are paid more [than] print reporters or why the fo[rmer] "receive more than Congress[men] or teachers." Asking hersel[f if] her reported multimillion-d[ollar] contract didn't put her mor[e in] the category of showbiz t[han] news, she said that "televi[sion] journalists are still defen[sive] about the performing aspect [of] their work. There was a [time] when both were mixed and [no] one questioned it."

* * *

The new Miss Europe is [...] Kirkwood, a 20-year-old [...] from Glasgow. She was sele[cted] after a week of the usual be[auty] queen hoopla in Rhodes, Gr[eece].

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, JUNE 5, 1976
DGP5IKD | JEG54CH | RJB53CC
JJ50.3F | LXM55SF

MESSAGES, JUNE 4, 1976
BOG02EZ | RCW02QR | WCO24PZ
JJM5IRO | TAAGIGA | WDC54BK
LEF52TI | VOC02LL

The above are coded messages from home for subscribing travelers of itinerary in Europe. For details: America Calling, Pompton Lakes, N.J. 07442.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

"THE MARBELLA INN"—Grand opening June 25th. Marbella's newest & most fashionable hotel, adjacent Puerto Banus, Tennis, Golf, Beach Club, acres of elegance & luxury. A few summer reservations still available through HOLIDAY INNS, your Travel Agent or London TX 27574.

CHAMPAGNE RECEPTION: Prospective members and members of A.A.R.O. Speakers on tax and medicare. Wed., June 9th, 7-9 p.m., American Legion, 49 Rue Pierre-Charron. Donation: Fr. 10.

RECIPROCAL COUNSELING: Techniques for growth & awareness. Free. Box 95,571, Herald.

Alcoholics Anonymous meets Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:30; Sat., Sun., 5 p.m. 65 Quai d'Orsay. 325-75-00.

RENT-A-BICYCLE: 2 Rue du Fer-à-Moulin, Paris-5e. 337.59.22.

PERSONALS

FRED M. ALLISON, happy birthday with many more to come. Looking forward to your dinner party at Sans Souci in Rome with all our friends. I love you, S.K.

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